The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY DEC. 7 1892. NO. 36

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—BETWEEN—
Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassville a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
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JOHN G. GILLAM.

LUNCH IN THE FIELDS.

Blue sky and sunshine and noontide,
And rest from the reaping,
And all in the wheat ears the south wind
Its fragrances sweeping.

White is the bread that the master
Shall have for the taking;
Coarse is the loaf that their hunger
Finds sweet in the breaking.

Golden the vase and the flagon
His red wine is spilling;
Rude is the cup for their drinking,
The flask for their filling.

His is the cool and the shadow,
The gold and the guerdon;
Theirs is the fierce dew of labor,
The heat and the burden.

Yet while the great sky gives blessing,
The wide summer weather,
No odds of fate are they asking—
They are together!
—Harriet P. Spofford in Harper's Bazar.

HIS FIRST'S ASHES.

When the wife of Durande, captain in the One Hundred and Twelfth cuirassiers of the line, died, he was sorely stricken with sorrow, and would not be comforted. In fact, he had hardly had time to enjoy his happiness or appreciate his treasure, for they had been married only a month, when she was taken from him in the midst of their wedding tour in Italy.

Just about returning to Paris, she fell ill in Rome and died of fever, in spite of the many physicians called to attend her and the devoted care of her husband, who never left her side till she breathed her last.

Conscious to the end, she bravely sought to console him.

"It was not given to mortals," she said, "to be happy for long. Our joy has been too great; it could not last. Do not weep, dearest," she cried; "let me pass away in peace, without the memory of your distressed face. Smile; do not look so sad!" and she raised her trembling hand and caressingly laid it on his cheek.

"You are a soldier," pursued she; "death should have no terrors for you. I have loved you only; do me, then, one last little favor. I wish to be near you always, even in death. I beseech you, cremate me, then; reduce me to a little heap of ashes that you can carry always with you. I shall never disturb you. How strange it seems to call a heap of ashes 'I'—yet so it will be. You will sometimes glance at me thus, and can never entirely forget me!"

Nevertheless when Durande returned to Paris he was a changed man. He was thin and haggard; his eyes had lost their luster, his step its elastic spring and confidence.

"Courage, courage, my boy!" his colonel would say to him.

"Be brave, my friend!" repeated his brother officers.

But joy and brightness had gone out of Durande's life. The once brilliant soldier was a broken man.

No one on arrival was allowed to touch his luggage, and he himself, with care and weeping, drew from his satchel an artistic little vase that he solemnly charged his brosseur never on any account to lay hands upon.

"A token of poor madame?" the man ventured to ask.

"Yes, a token," Durande responded; before which, the slim Roman urn that held all that was left of his poor wife's remains, he knelt and wept bitterly when alone again. At night it stood in full view upon a cabinet beside his bed, that his eyes might rest upon it when not closed in sleep and by day. When his leave had expired and he had returned to duty, he was distrait, a stranger to his comrades, joining in none of their pleasures or amusements, seeming to live only in the memory of his lost wife and that urn—which might be knocked over.

He had placed her portrait in every room in his house, and by a strange paradox of sentiment it was here, among all these tender recollections, that he passed his least miserable hours.

By degrees, through steady contemplation, perhaps, the sight of the Roman urn produced a less painful effect upon the disconsolate widower, and no longer caused him the cruel heart pangs of the first days of bereavement.

He was now able to picture his darling as she had been in the zenith of strength and beauty, gay, smiling, charming. Again and again he recalled and lived over the moments of that honeymoon journey, and grew happy himself in this sweet, posthumous revival of radiant hours.

When at work the urn stood on his writing table, and he thought how in life and in that bygone time he had written and pondered and she had sat quietly beside him reading or sewing tranquilly, silently, without disturbing him.

Six months passed, lengthened to a year, and now and then it happened that Durande forgot the urn and left it on his table at night instead of carrying it to his bedroom. Finally he enshrined it for good on his office table. Not that the memory of his wife was less than at first, but because in time it was borne in upon him that a funereal deposit like this was unsanitary, unhealthy in a sleeping room.

Nevertheless every day it was surrounded, as usual, with lilies and roses, his wife's favorite flowers.

The one year lengthened to two, and Durande had returned to his bachelor life.

"'Tis wrong to bury yourself alive thus," said his friends and his wife's relations; "begin, go into the world again."

Durande yielded, once more went out, frequented the quarters of his brother officers, joined in their jollifying, and actually one evening carried them all home with him to a banquet in his own apartments. The wine was good, the champagne sparkling, laughter, songs, uproar the order of the night; when the supper ended they all adjourned to the private office, where the mortuary shrine stood alone upon the table, severe and mournful.

Revelry ran riot, in the midst of which Durande suddenly recalled the "presence of the dead," as he was wont to call the urn, caught it up hurriedly, darted from the room and deposited it in an upper chamber, piled with a bachelor's litter of old books, boots and firearms.

Next morning, determined that profanation like that of the previous night should not happen again, he resolved to turn this lumber room, where he had temporarily deposited the precious remains, into a mortuary chapel, and gave instant orders for a cathedral window and a niche and altar to be placed beneath it.

There the urn was again enshrined, but the lilies and roses had given place to immortelles. Some days later, perceiving that these had lost color from lack of air and light, Durande had them changed for garlands of Sevres and bisque of the costliest character, and thus the urn stood peacefully in this calm retreat.

Two years of widowhood lengthened to three, and Durande took unto himself a second wife. Why, he couldn't have told you. Certainly it was not a case of desperate love, though the new Mme. Durande was a charming woman.

No, he had but one excuse for refilling the empty niche in his life—Mme. Durande the second was exceedingly like Mme. Durande the first, with one exception—she was jealous. A jealousy that caused her to look with suspicion on every one, word or gesture, and the knowledge that he still retained tender memories of the dead would have caused her tempestuous anger.

Durande no longer dared to keep the urn in a conspicuous place. It was quietly and secretly a third time removed from its quarters and reverently stored in a spare room in the mansarde. Matters grew better as time wore on. Peace and happiness reigned with the young couple, and more than once Durande, in this atmosphere of renewed content, was on the verge of unbosoming himself and confiding to his wife the mystery of the urn. Alas! his courage always failed him.

In due time a son was born to the house of Durande, and Mme. Durande found it necessary to clear out and use the room where the urn lay forgotten. As for Durande himself, the joy of a new made father dissipated all remorse in his heart, and to celebrate the christening with due pomp and splendor invitations were sent far and wide for a magnificent dinner.

"But, my dear," said his wife as he came in from the barracks the day of the great event, "don't go to your dressing room till you have seen the table, the flowers arranged with my own hands."

Arranged! A great heaping cluster of blood red roses—in an antique, strangely familiar Roman urn, which held the place of honor on the sumptuous board!

Durande bent closer. His wife saw him start.

"Yes," said she complacently, "'tis yours, you dear old stupid, to throw away as you have done the handsomest thing collected in your trip to Italy! It was up in the garret filled with dust. Heaven knows how long it has been there!"

"Wi-with dust!" stammered Durande, white as death, "and—and what did you do with it, the—the dust?"

"Threw it on the rose pots, dearest—that is, what the wind didn't scatter. But the effect—isn't it lovely?"

"Very, very lovely!" murmured the soldier, with a strangled sigh. And in the fresh, fragrant flowers, whose petals parted softly, like the lips of a young girl to the first kiss of love, Durande believed that he saw the tender smiles and blushes of his dear, dead wife.—Short Stories.

—Don't suffer with indigestion, use Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. For sale by T. M. Logan.

National Convention of W. C. T. U.

The 19th annual convention of the W. C. T. U. was held in Trinity M. E. Church, in Denver, Col. The great audience was called to order by the president, Miss Willard. The Crusade Psalm was read and the Crusade hymn, "Give to the Winds Thy Fears," was heartily sung. Lady Somerset then offered a wonderfully touching prayer. It was then discovered that though the house was crowded a great many delegates were unable to get in. Lady Somerset was then sent to Unity church to hold an overflow meeting. Word was brought presently that their church was also crowded and Mrs. Hunt was sent to speak in Christian church. The convention then resumed work.

Mrs. Annie Steele, of Denver, presented greetings from T. V. Powderly, of Knights of Labor, saying that "the work of these two organizations was alike. Both are to save mankind. He asks that you help on our work by helping establish the Saturday half-holiday."

Mrs. Emery, of the Workman's Association, was presented, Mother Stewart, the old Presbyterian leader of the crusade in Ohio, and Mrs. Stapler, an educated Cherokee woman. All then sang, "Blest Be the Tie That Binds." President's address was given next, from which extracts will be made later.

Devotional exorcises were conducted by Miss Greenwood, the national superintendent of evangelistic work. Friday evening session was one of most delightful interest. The white ribboners were royally welcomed.

Gov. Rout said: "It gives me great pleasure to welcome such a body of women to our young and beautiful state, to our beautiful homes, builded by sober men, presided over by cultured temperance women. I think when a man is done he had better stop. I am not much of a speech maker. When I ought to have been learning to make speeches I was shoving a jack-plane, and I am not ashamed of it, ladies. I am a good mechanic. My mother was a widow, and we were poor, but she often said to me, 'John, if you try to be a man you can,' and I have tried, and am here for just what I am worth, serving the latter part of my third term as governor of this young state."

Miss Willard thanked the governor and was pleased to meet a man who had the manliness to say he had shoved the plane, and that next the Convention would be welcomed by a pastor who used to handle a trowel, Rev. Robert McIntyre, who spoke eloquently of the Christian life as one of progresss. No man should be able to pray the same prayer twice. No preacher should be able to preach the same sermon twice. Each year we should take a new angel and see new glory, each year we ought to have a broader, brighter view of God. He paid a glowing tribute to the honored president, Miss Willard, and said that fifty years from now the man who writes history will point to this woman as one of the noble products of America. He spoke of the white belt of Gospel temperance that is going to girdle the earth, building up bruised hearts, wiping away widows' tears, lifting up the fallen. He believed that the temperance spring has its source in the Heavenly Hills, and that we shall see the great church of God borrow aspiration from these women, and go forward to throttle this unholy traffic. Robert Burns said, "When the stream of death is passed and I come to the other side I ask no more than just a Highland welcome. So we offer you a mountain welcome, generous as the hills, pure as the snow on yonder mountain, as true as the love we have for you.

After singing the Pilgrim chorus, the welcome from the city was given by Mayor Rogers who was pleased to see the select of the entire world. We appreciate your work. Some of your members have shown among us that good work has been done for humanity. We greet you heartily and sincerely. The gates of Denver are thrown down and there is no latch string because the doors are not closed.

The welcome from the press came next and abounded in good and bright sayings, and closed up with:

The press that groans and thunders in its might,
Welcomes you here to-night;
And to your noble band bids me outhold
More hands than had Briareus of old,
And pledge them at your back to carry forth
Your message east and west and north and south.

Thus was the white ribbon army welcomed to the great city of Denver.

S. V. B.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my Lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all, eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman's Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Regular size, 50c. and $1.00.

Loyalty and Guidance.

Loyalty is, perhaps, the word that has in it the best definition of what a Christian should feel toward Christ. In the old war I remember seeing a man coming across a turbid river, where it seemed to me foolhardy for him to dare to put his horse into the stream. I watched them with the utmost intentness and interest. Sometimes they were invisible Sometimes the man was off the horse and clinging to his mane, but even though the party floated down the stream, always they were making the point of the shore where I was standing. I went down to the water's edge. I waded in as this strong man approached on his faithful steed. I grasped his bridle as almost breathless he made the shore, and spoke to him; but he simply waved his hand, and as the horse toiled up the bank the rider cried out to me, "I have a message for the general. Good-by!"

He had no thought of himself, or of the splendid heroism he had manifested, but the energies of his whole being were concentrated upon that one trust imposed in him. He had a message for the general, and he was carrying it at his best speed. But our case is different in one particular. We have a message from the general, and we are to go to war, carrying that message to all who will listen, and remembering, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."—*Union Signal.*

Jews and the Promised Land.

The *Sun* infers from the increase of Jewish population in Jerusalem and various evidences of renewed activity, agricultural and commercial, that Palestine is on the road to regeneration. We do not share the *Sun's* sentiments or expectations in this matter. Jewish public opinion on this subject is not difficult to ascertain. The great majority of Israelites who share the civilization of the day and are accorded civil and religious equality give no thought of returning to Palestine. They are proud to be citizens of the land of their nativity or adoption. If the traditional view of the Temple is still repeated in the prayers, it is held as a theory, like that of the millennium among our Protestant brethren, who are in no hurry, however, to abandon Wall street, the Standard Oil company, and Western mortgages in consequence.

A great many Israelites, too, among them learned rabbis of established reputation, have abandoned all belief in the restoration. They believe Judaism was never to be confined to a single land and Israel's God not to be narrowed to a single people. They think that the Jew's best work has been done out of Palestine, and it was his salvation, not destruction, to be dispersed over the habitable globe, to spread to the furthest isles of the sea, directly and indirectly, the belief in God's unity and the brotherhood of mankind. If they had been kept within the limits of Palestine, if they had survived its successive invasions and catastrophes, they would have been to-day like the Fellahin of Egypt or the Bedouin of the desert—Semitic slaves or marauders.—*American Hebrew.*

LOUBET OVERTHROWN.

The French Ministry Defeated on a Panama Canal Issue.

The Premier Defies the Deputies and is Beaten on a Test Vote.

M. Loubet and his Ministry a few afternoons since tendered their resignations to President Carnot, of France, who asked them to continue to conduct the business of their respective offices until their successors shall have been appointed.

In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Brisson, Chairman of the Committee on the Panama Investigation, demanded of the Government that an autopsy be held on the body of the late Baron Reinach.

He referred to rumors that the burial was only a sham, and that the coffin did not contain the body of Baron de Reinach. He demanded that the coffin be exhumed and examined as to its contents.

M. Ricard, Minister of Justice, said that he regretted that such accusations had been made. It was evident that the intention was to bring discredit on the Administration. There were protests from the Right.

M. Ricard continued, saying that the usual formalities had been observed in the burial of Baron de Reinach's body. The doctors had certified that death was from natural causes. A post mortem could not be ordered without previous judicial intervention. He was not prepared to intervene himself, as no crime had been committed.

M. Brisson supported this demand and said that the official seals should be affixed to Baron de Reinach's papers, as it was imperative that the truth should be discovered. He concluded by moving a resolution of regret that these papers had not been sealed immediately on the death of the Baron.

Premier Loubet arose and declared that that which M. Brisson had requested was illegal. M. Brisson protested.

M. Loubet continued, saying that M. Brisson's words could be intrepreted only as indicating a want of confidence, and as the Government's intentions were regarded with suspicion he had nothing further to say.

Great commotion ensued. When order was restored M. Loubet simply declared that he rejected M. Brisson's resolution.

M. Maujan proposed that there should be added to M. Brisson's resolution an expression of confidence in the Government.

There was applause from the Left, when M. Loubet interposed to say that despite his respect for the wishes of the Chamber he could not agree even to M. Maujan's motion. He could accept nothing but the simple order of the day.

There was great excitement, and by a vote of 304 to 219 the Chamber rejected the Premier's motion to pass the order of the day. A division was taken as to sustaining M. Ricard, and the Government was defeated. The resignation of the Ministry was at once announced.

The early downfall of the Cabinet has seemed a foregone conclusion since the course of Premier Loubet in respect to the Carmaux strike. His vacillation during the strike and his decision as arbitrator offended both the aristocrats and the Socialists, and alarmed the substantial middle-class, which is the chief support of the republic.

The prosecution of the managers and beneficiaries of the Panama Canal fiasco has displeased many even of those who suffered by the Panama failure, but who were opposed to holding up to the world the spectacle of what might be regarded as a great National misfortune.

Within the past few days events have ripened rapidly in the Panama affair, and there has been a growing feeling that the Government was deceiving the country, and the admission of M. Ricard that no seal had been placed on the papers of M. Reinach, although Baron Reinach was virtually under prosecution when he died, probably by suicide, excited both astonishment and disgust.

PORTER'S REPORT.

He Wants the Census Bureau Made Permanent.

Superintendent Porter, of the Census, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, strongly urges that the Census Office be made a permanent bureau of the Interior Department. He says he has consulted statisticians, experts and others interested in the improvement of census statistics, who favor the proposition. Mr. Porter refers to the complaints that have been made against the accuracy of the Eleventh Census by the authorities of certain cities, and says that the work of the enumerators has been vindicated by time.

The total disbursements up to June 30 amounted to $8,203,693. Of this amount $2,485,458 was paid to enumerators. The population and social statistics cost $1,267,568; the statistics of farms, houses and mortgages, $1,005,771, printing and stationery, $631,686. It is further stated that in July, 1891, there were 2330 clerks on the pay-rolls, and in June, 1892, the number had been reduced to 1214. The Superintendent is of the opinion that after making due allowance for the increase of population, manufactures, agriculture, mining and the extension of railroads, and after omitting from the calculation the cost of the investigation of individual indebtedness, the per capita cost of the Eleventh Census, when finished, will not greatly exceed the per capita cost of the Tenth Census. There is money available to defray the necessary expenses of the office up to March 1, 1893. From that time until the close of the fiscal year, Mr. Porter estimates that the sum of $240,000 will be required to continue the office. Of the thirteen volumes in which the results of the Eleventh Census will be embodied, there are now in the hands of the printers eight quarto volumes. It is impossible to say when the work will be finished

FAVOR ANNEXATION.

Enthusiastic Canadians Cheer the Stars and Stripes.

Annexationists made a demonstration at Stimpson, Canada, a few nights since, that opened the eyes of the federation leaders.

Nearly 1000 voters gathered in the Opera House and there listened to speeches in favor of annexation by Henri Matton, Mayn Huntley and Attorney Henry Laidlaw. At one point in the speeches a small body of anti-annexationists tried to raise a disturbance, but were quickly hustled out of the building.

Then a vote was taken, which resulted as follows: Annexation, 418; Independence, ninety-two; Remain as we are, twenty-one.

At the close of the meeting some one raised the Stars and Stripes, which were loudly applauded, while the display of the Union Jack brought forth a storm of hiss-

LATER NEWS.

THE Erie Canal has been closed for the winter.

SPINAL MENINGITIS is epidemic about Bourbon, Ind. Seventy-five per cent. of the cases are fatal. Children mostly are affected and in some cases all the children in the family have died.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL FRANK WHEATON, commanding that military department, issued orders for the abandonment of Fort Reno, Texas, as a military station.

LEGISLATIVE returns in the Secretary of State's office at Sacramento, Cal., show that of 120 votes in Senatorial joint ballot the straight Democrats will have fifty-nine and the Republicans fifty-two. In addition there are five People's Party candidates who were indorsed by the Democrats.

GENERAL BENJAMIN W. BRICE, United States Army (retired), died in Washington from congestion of the lungs. He was eighty-six years old.

AN official list of members-elect of the Fifty-third Congress shows 217 Democrats, 128 Republicans, 8 Populists, two districts in Rhode Island in which elections have yet to be held, and the Fifth District of Michigan, at present represented by Mr. Belknap, in doubt.

THE President resumed his public receptions in the East Room, and about seventy-five people paid their respects to the Chief Executive.

PREMIER DE BOUCHERVILE, head of the Quebec Government, has sent his resignation to the Lieutenant-Governor of Canada.

HEAVY storms are reported throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

GENERAL CRESPO has paid off the troops of the victorious Legalista army in Venezuela and a large portion of them has been disbanded.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GLADSTONE earns on an average $15,000 a year by his pen alone.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES suffers somewhat from asthma.

POPE LEO still writes Latin poetry, though eighty-two years old.

BISMARCK admits that he deliberately precipitated the war with France.

GENERAL ROBERTS, Commander-in-Chief of the Anglo-Indian army, has been superseded.

MRS. CHARLES S. PARNELL has filed a petition as a bankrupt in the English courts.

THE Prince of Wales is quite a virtuoso on the banjo; the Princess is a distinguished pianiste.

JUSTICE FIELD has been a member of the United States Supreme Court for almost thirty years.

YOUNG "Jim" Garfield is said, now that he has grown a beard, to be the perfect image of his father.

CHAIRMAN CARTER, of the Republican National Committee, has resumed the practice of law in Helena, Montana.

EMANUEL CUSTER, father of the late General George Custer, died a few days ago at Parsonville, Mich., aged eighty-five years

BISHOP FOSTER, of the Methodist Church, says he is one of only eleven in all the world who have preached the Gospel for fifty-two years consecutively and without rest.

REPRESENTATIVE MCKEIGHAN, of Nebraska, the only Populist outside of Kansas elected to Congress, is distinguished as the homeliest man in the Fifty-second Congress.

GENERAL CASSIUS M. CLAY, now eighty years old, and one of the last survivors of the diplomats of his day, has presented his library, statuary and paintings to the county in which he lives (in Kentucky) as the nucleus of a public library.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, of Indianapolis, candidate for Vice-President on the Hancock ticket in 1880, is still described as a business man in his prime, with "iron gray" hair and "flashing eyes." He devotes himself to the accumulation of wealth, although already the possessor of many millions.

"JOE" JEFFERSON'S farm in Louisiana, to which President-elect Mr. Cleveland is expected to go for a few days' hunting this winter, is described as a beautiful place. Immense vales, which never lose their verdure, may be found there; the forests are full of game; the waters are covered with wild duck, and there are lakes abounding in huge trout. Mr. Jefferson's house is twenty miles from a railway.

HENRY S. IVES, "the young Napoleon of finance," who began business with nothing in 1886 and failed in 1887, as he reported at the time, with "liabilities of $20,000,000, assets $21,000,000," was married in Lockport, N. Y., recently to Miss Helen Gertrude Sears, of that place. She is the daughter of Roland Sears. It is said she was engaged to be married to the young man before he made the grand smash in 1887.

PRESIDENT-ELECT CLEVELAND had a brother, who many years ago lived at New Albany, Ind. He was a house and sign painter. He enlisted in the war and came out with the rank of Lieutenant. In 1864 he took passage on the steamer at New Orleans for New York. The vessel reached port in safety, but if Lieutenant Cleveland was among the passengers that landed it was never known to his friends. It is believed that he was lost overboard.

LIFE SAVERS.

The Superintendent's Annual Report on Naval Disasters.

The annual report of General Superintendent Kimball, of the Life Saving Service, makes the following showing: The establishment embraced at the close of the last fiscal year 242 stations, 181 being on the Atlantic, 48 on the lakes, 12 on the Pacific and one at the falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky. The number of disasters to documented vessels was 337. There were on board these vessels 2570 persons, of whom 2550 were saved and twenty lost. The number of shipwrecked persons who received succor at the stations was 747, to whom 1847 days' relief in the aggregate was afforded. The estimated value of the vessels involved was $5,584,100, and that of their cargoes $2,700,365, making a total value of property imperiled $8,284,525. Of this amount $7,111,005 was saved and $1,178,520 lost. The number of vessels totally lost was sixty.

THE receipts at the horse show in New York City were $174,000 and the expenses but $73,500, thus leaving a profit of $101,500.

DEPARTMENTAL ANNUALS.

The Reports of Secretaries Noble and Elkins.

The Year's Work in the Department of the Interior.

The annual report of Secretary Noble, of the Interior Department, is an interesting document and covers fully and in detail the operations of the department. The volume of work accomplished during the present Administration is shown to greatly exceed that of any preceding period. This view is supported by a condensed summary preliminary to a description of the work of the several bureaus under the direction of the Secretary for the last fiscal year.

The General Land Office has worked off the vast accumulation of former years and is now on current business, greatly to the advantage of Western settlers; the Indian Bureau has made great progress in elevating the various Indian tribes, in the work of allotment of land in severalty to individual Indians, the consequent disintegration of their tribal relation, and the development of schools. Great reform has been accomplished in the purchase of Indian supplies. The Pension Office has disposed of an immense volume of work and has exceeded all former records in the number of final adjudications, both original and upon appeals, executing the beneficent laws for the soldiers of the Union. The Census Office has finished nearly all of its immense and highly scientific work, and what remains is rapidly nearing completion.

The Geological Survey has progressed greatly in its topographical survey of the States and Territories; in locating reservoirs for the irrigation of the arid lands, and in its other useful divisions. The Railroad Bureau has kept constant supervision of the condition of the road beds and appurtenances and given careful consideration to the question of the maturing debts of the subsidized railroads and the future conditions which should govern them. The Patent Office has kept up with current work, and has introduced several important reforms. The Bureau of Education has greatly extended its operations in Europe and our own country, and the distribution of the funds for agricultural colleges, a difficult problem, has been satisfactorily and efficiently handled.

Educational work among the Indians has been greatly increased and improved in efficiency. There has been an increase of over thirteen per cent. in attendance of children in the schools, the total for 1892 being 19,793 scholars.

The reservation system is being rapidly broken up, and the allotments of land in sufficient quantity to enable each Indian to have a farm, has developed a sense of individual importance and appreciation of personal power that is rapidly disintegrating the tribal relations.

Wherever it is possible the employment of Indians in preference to whites, at the agencies and in schools is being practiced, and many important positions are now filled acceptably by educated Indians.

The Patent Office in preparing an exhibit for the World's Fair which it is represented will be a very satisfactory one to the Government. The total number of applications for patents during the year was 45,945.

The volume of business handled and disposed of by the Pension Office during the past year was enormous. There were on June 30, 1892, 876,068 pensioners borne upon the rolls, being 199,908 more than were on the rolls at the close of the last fiscal year The total amount expended for pensions during the year was $139,035,612.68, and it is estimated that the appropriation for 1893 of $144,955,[illegible] will leave a deficiency. Some idea of the magnitude of the work can be formed from the fact that during the year 5,375,120 pieces of mail were received, and 4,316,616 pieces sent out.

The Secretary presents a bill framed to give Alaska a better government, and is very earnest in his recommendation that the condition of the Territory receive the attention of Congress.

The report also contains an account of the work up to date on the Nicaraugua Canal. The Secretary expresses the opinion that this enterprise is of the utmost importance to the welfare of the country in either peace or war, and should have the favorable recognition of Congress.

Secretary Elkins's Report.

The annual report of the Secretary of War has been made public. Secretary Elkins expresses gratification in being able to say that the Army has maintained throughout the year its high standard of discipline and efficiency. Since the present organization of our infantry was adopted many changes have taken place in the art of war, resulting, among other things, in a material modification of the form of infantry regiments. Our stationary condition in this respect has left us with an obsolete organization, the defects of which render immediate action in organizing the three-battalion formations for infantry regiments. The Secretary recommends the revival of the rank of Lieutenant-General as a permanent grade.

Enlistments during the year have been of an improved class of men, the standard of qualification having been raised. The Secretary thinks the Army, under favorable conditions, should be one of the most desirable trades of youth It is recommended that the pay of all non-commissioned grades be increased, making promotion thereto the object of legitimate ambition, thereby inducing the enlistment of the very best material to compete for promotion to those grades.

The announcement is made that our Indian wars are nearly ended, and the necessity for massing troops no longer exists. Seventy per cent. is now located west of the Mississippi River. New military posts are recommended in Montana, Arkansas and New Mexico. The presence of regular troops in these States would familiarize the people with the Army, lead them to better understand its operations and, it is believed, foster a kindlier interest in it.

The West Point Academy shows marked advancement. Its capacity is not overtaxed. Vacancies in the list of cadets constantly exist, which it is important should be kept full. It is recommended that the President be given authority to appoint ten cadets-at-large each year.

The artillery, infantry, engineer and cavalry schools have proved successful experiments. The only serious obstacle to the rapid development of the schools to their full limit of usefulness arises from a want of funds to conduct the exclusively scholastic work.

The importance of maintaining and improving the militia of the several States is generally admitted. The National Guard is the reserve force of the Army. Attention is invited to the necessary appropriations for arming and equipping this reserve force. In 1808 the appropriations for the militia of the States was $200,000. The highly improved arms and equipments of the present day cost more than treble what they did eighty-four years. An appropriation of least one million dollars for this purpose is recommended.

The Indian soldiers are doing excellent service, showing remarkable aptitude for military duty.

He estimates that the total expenditures of his department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, will be $43,354,679.72, against $51,218,970.59 in 1892 and $56,532,922.24 for the present year.

THE LABOR WORLD.

BRITISH tin-plate works have resumed work.

CHINA is beginning to spin and weave cotton.

THE Krupp works at Essen, Germany, have 5543 furnaces.

THE idle workmen of London have determined upon a midnight parade.

THE Premier of New Zealand is President of the Eight-Hour League of Australia.

THE colored employes of the restaurants and hotels of Chicago, Ill., have organized.

FURNITURE workers report that the prospect for winter work is extraordinarily good.

THE boot and shoe manufacturers of New England sold more shoes in 1892 than in any former year.

IN the Government mines of Hungary one-fourth per cent. of the miners' wages is reserved for a music fund.

THE Canadian Pacific and its employes have made a ten years' agreement, from one end of the line to the other.

THE miners at Coal Creek, Tenn., are organizing, and threaten to drive the convicts away from the mines again.

ELEVEN contractors at West Superior, Wis., signed contracts giving their men the nine-hour day, and all but one broke their word.

THE Emperor of Austria has presented a silver medal to a female servant who remained seventy years in the employ of one family.

"ALL HOURS" shops in New South Wales are called the establishments where people all compelled to work more than eight hours per day.

IT is probable that within the year 1893 manufacture of shoes, cigars and clothing by the Chinese will have almost ceased in San Francisco.

THE National Congress of Miners, recently held in Belgium, has decided to make a general demand for an increase of thirty per cent. in wages.

THE Bricklayers' Union of Indianapolis has opened a reading room for its members. They also are accumulating a fund to build a hall of their own.

LORD ROSEBERY is said to furnish his plowmen with the leading daily and agricultural papers upon condition that they read no labor papers.

INSPECTOR OF MINES HAZLETON, of Wisconsin, reports that in 1891 21,081 miners in that State averaged only thirty-three and a half weeks' work, a decrease of three days since 1889.

THE Huntsville (Ala.,) oil mills, employing more than eighty hands, have stopped work owing to the high price of cotton seed and the low price of oil. The mills have been running for more than ten years.

IF working people in the East could be assured that they would not have to compete with Chinese in nearly every department of labor California could fill in six months the place of every Chinese within her borders.

MRS. FLORENCE KELLY-WISCHNEWETSKY, special agent of the Illinois Bureau of Labor, says that there are over 2000 sweating shops in Chicago, and in most of them little boys and girls can be found all huddled together, sewing on buttons and pulling out threads.

IN the future the Carnegie Company intends to treat with its employes as individuals. Each man employed is required to sign an agreement, in which he pledges himself to refrain from belonging to any labor organization, and to be governed entirely by the rules and regulations of the company.

AN ELECTION SURPRISE.

Remarkable Career of Miss Knowles, Montana's New Attorney-General.

One of the queer things in the late election was the choosing of Miss Ella F. Knowles, by a large majority, as Attorney-General of Montana.

Miss Knowles was born in Northwood, Rockingham County, N. H., and is the daughter of David Knowles and Louisa

MISS ELLA F. KNOWLES.

Knowles. Her mother died when she was fourteen years of age, and she graduated from the Northwood Seminary at the age of fifteen, and one year later from the New Hampshire State Normal School. Afterward she went to Bates College, Lewiston, Me., from which she graduated in the class of '84, receiving the degree of A. B. Four years later Bates College conferred on her the degree of A. M.

In 1885 Miss Knowles commenced the study of law in the office of Burnham & Brown, Manchester, N. H. She prosecuted her studies there about a year, when on account of ill health, she went West, and took the chair of elocution and Latin in Iowa College. Being advised by physicians to go among the mountains, she came to Helena in the fall of 1887. She taught one year in the central school here, and then resumed the study of law. There was considerable prejudice against allowing her to practice. So the little women went to work among the members of the last Territorial Legislature, that of 1888-89, and had a bill introduced and passed to admit women to practice law. She was admitted to the bar on December 1, 1890. Now she has a practice of which many men would be proud, and is peculiarly popular among them. The criminal court does not frighten her.

BLEW UP THE BANK.

Robbers at Liberty, Mo., Use Big Charges of Dynamite.

Four expert cracksmen, with dynamite and the latest approved tools, succeeded in cracking the big safe of the First National Bank of Liberty, Mo., a few nights ago and secured a sum of money which, though it could not be fixed definitely, owing to the reticence of the officers of the bank, is variously estimated at from $11,000 to $15,000 by those who were in a position to know. The burglars were scared away before they had completed their work, and did not get into the reserve vault of the safe, in which was $10,000 more, principally in gold. They had dynamite and a fuse attached to this, but for some unknown reason fled without touching it off.

The first intimation of the robbery came at 10:30 o'clock next morning when County Treasurer Riley, who has an office in the building adjoining the bank, went to his office. When he entered the room he saw that the wall of the building was caving in, and, on investigation, he found that there had been a terrific explosion in the bank, which had almost wrecked both buildings. He at once gave the alarm, and upon search it was learned that burglars had been at work successfully in the bank.

Here all trace of the men were lost, but the police of Kansas City are working on the case and think they have learned who the men are, but refuse to give names. It is stated that they got across the river by means of a boat which confederates had in waiting.

IN accordance with the new emigration laws of the United States, all of the emigrants booked for passage now take an oath before the magistrate that they are going to join relatives in America.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

48			
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice	$2 40	@	$2 42½
Medium, 1892, choice	2 05	@	—
Pea, 1892, choice	2 05	@	—
Red kidney, 1892, choice	2 75	@	2 85
Red kidney, poor to fair	—	@	—
Lima, Cal., per bush	2 00	@	2 05
Green peas, 1892, per bbl	1 80	@	—
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	28	@	29
St. & Penn., firsts	23	@	28
Western, firsts	27	@	29
Western, seconds	24	@	26
Western, thirds	20	@	22
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	26	@	27
Half tubs and pails, 1sts.	23	@	25
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	20	@	23
Welsh tubs, extras	—	@	26
Welsh tubs, 1sts	23	@	25
Welsh tubs, 2ds	20	@	22
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	23	@	25
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	19	@	21
W. Im. creamery, 3ds	—	@	—
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	17	@	18
W. Factory, seconds	15½	@	16
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	—	@	15
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy	10¾	@	11
Full cream, colored, fancy	10¾	@	11
Full cream, good to prime	9¾	@	10¼
Part skims, choice	8	@	8½
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	6
Part skims, common	3	@	4
Full skims	1½	@	2½
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	28	@	29
Western—Fresh, fancy	26½	@	27
Fresh, prime	22	@	25
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Red sorts, bbl	3 00	@	4 50
Baldwin, per bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Greening, per bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Pears, Bartlett, per bush	—	@	—
Seckel, per bbl	—	@	—
Common cooking, per bbl	—	@	—
Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb.	—	@	—
W. N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb.	10	@	13
W. N. Y., Concord, 5 lb.	10	@	13
Peaches, Jersey, extra, basket	—	@	—
Poor to fair	—	@	—
Plums, up river, per crate	—	@	—
State, 10 lb basket	—	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl.	6 50	@	9 00
HOPS.			
State—1892, fair to choice	23½	@	24
1891, prime	23	@	—
1891, common to good	18	@	22
Old odds	5	@	9
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	11½	@	12
Western, per lb	9½	@	10
Spring Chickens, local, lb	10	@	—
Western per lb	9½	@	10
Roosters, old, per lb	6½	@	—
Turkeys, per lb	9	@	10
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	65	@	1 00
Southern, per pair	—	@	—
Geese, Western, per pair	1 25	@	1 50
Southern, per pair	—	@	—
Pigeons, per pair	25	@	35
DRESSED POULTRY—ICE PACKED.			
Turkeys—Young, per lb	13½	@	14
Chickens—Phila., per lb	12	@	14
Western, scalded	8	@	10
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	—	@	—
Western, scalded	8	@	9½
Ducks—Western, per lb	8	@	9½
Eastern, per ld	—	@	—
Spring, L. I., per lb	—	@	—
Geese—Western, per lb	6	@	10
Squabs—Dark, per doz	1 25	@	1 50
Light, per doz	2 50	@	2 75
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, per bbl	2 00	@	2 12
Jersey, prime, per bbl	2 00	@	2 12
Jersey, inferior, per bbl.	1 62	@	1 87
L. I., in bulk, per bbl.	2 25	@	2 37
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	5 00	@	8 00
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl.	2 25	@	2 75
Eastern, red, per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
State, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Squash—Marrow, per barrel	1 75	@	2 00
Cucumbers, pickles, per 1000	—	@	—
Long Island, per 1000	—	@	—
Tomatoes, per crate	—	@	—
Lima beans, fair to prime, bag	—	@	—
Egg plant, Jersey, per bbl.	—	@	—
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl.	2 75	@	3 00
South Jersey, per bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Celery, near by, doz. bunches	1 00	@	1 25
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 15	@	4 25
Patents	4 40	@	4 60
Wheat—No. 2 Red	77	@	77½
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	—
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	—	@	—
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	42
Mixed Western	36	@	38
Hay—Good to Choice	85	@	90
Straw—Long Rye	55	@	60
Lard—City Steam	—	@	9.25c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, City dressed	5½	@	9
Milch Cows, com. to good	41 00	@	54 00
Calves, City dressed	8	@	12½
Sheep, per 100 lbs	3 00	@	5 00
Lambs, per lb	5½	@	6½
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs	5 50	@	6 10
Dressed	7	@	9

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Ingathering Season."

TEXT: *"As a shock of corn cometh in in his season."*—Job v., 20.

This is the time of the year for husking corn. If you have recently been in the fields of Pennsylvania, or New Jersey, or New York, or New England, or in any of the country districts, you know that the corn is all cut. The sharp knife struck through the stalks and left them all along the fields until a man came with a bundle of straw and twisted a few of these wisps of straw into a band, and then, gathering up as much of the corn as he could compass with his arms, he bound it with this wisp of straw, and then stood it in the field in what is called a shock. There are now at least two billion bushels of corn either standing in the shock or having been already husked. The farmers gather one day on one farm and then another day on another farm, and they put on their rough husking apron, and they take the husking peg, which is a piece of iron with a leathern loop fastened to the hand, and with it unsheath the corn from the husk and toss it into the golden heap. Then the wagons come along and take it to the corncrib.

About corn as an important cereal or corn as a metaphor the Bible is constantly speaking. You know about the people in famine coming to buy corn of Joseph, and the foxes on fire running into the "standing corn," and about the oxen treading out the corn, and about the seven thin ears of corn that in Pharoah's dream devoured the seven good ears, and the "parched corn" handed to beautiful Ruth by the harvesters of Bethlehem, and Abigail's five measures of "parched corn," with which she hoped to appease the enemies of her drunken husband, and David's description of the valleys "covered over with corn," and "the handful of corn in the earth," and "the full corn in the ear," and Christ's Sabbath morning walk through cornfields, and the disciples "plucking ears of corn," and so I am not surprised to find corn husking time referred to in my text, "As a shock of corn cometh in in his season."

How vividly to all those of us who were born in the country comes the remembrance of husking time. We waited for it as for a gala day of the year. It was called a frolic. The trees having for the most part shed their foliage, the farmers waded through the fallen leaves and came through the keen morning air to the gleeful company. The frosts, which had silvered everything during the night, began to melt off the top of the corn shocks. While the farmers were waiting for others they stood blowing their breath through their fingers or thrashing their arms around their body to keep up warmth of circulation. Roaring mirth greeted the late farmer as he crawled over the fence. Joke and repartee and rustic salutation abounded. All ready now!

The men take hold of the shock of corn and hurl it prostrate, while the moles and mice which have secreted themselves there for warmth attempt escape. The withe of straw is unwound from the corn shock, and the stalks heavy with the wealth of grain are rolled into two bundles, between which the husker sits down. The husking peg is thrust in until it strikes the corn, and then the fingers rip off the sheathing of the ear, and there is a crack as the root of the corn is snapped off from the husk, and the grain disimprisoned is hurled up into the sunlight. The air is so tonic, the work is so very exhilarating, the company is so blithe that some laugh, and some shout, and some sing, and some banter, and some tease a neighbor for a romantic ride along the edge of the woods in an eventide in a carriage that holds but two, and some prophesy as to the number of bushels to the field, and others go into competition as to which shall rifle the most corn shocks before sundown.

After awhile the dinner horn sounds from the farmhouse and the table is surrounded by a group of jolly and hungry men. From all the pantries and the cellars and the perches of fowl on the place the richest dainties come, and there is carnival and neighborhood reunion, and a scene which fills our memory, part with smiles, but more with tears, as we remember that the farm belongs now to other owners, and other hands gather in the field, and many of those who mingled in that merry husking scene have themselves been reaped "like as a shock of corn cometh in in his season."

There is a difference of opinion as to whether the orientals knew anything about the corn as it stands in our fields, but recent discoveries have found out that the Hebrew knew all about Indian maize, for there have been grains of corn picked up out of ancient crypts and exhumed from hiding places where they were put down many centuries ago, and they have been planted in our time and have come up just such Indian maize as we raise in New York and Ohio; so I am right when I say that my text may refer to a shock of corn just as you and I bound it; just as you and I threw it; just as you and I husked it. There may come some practical and useful and comforting lessons to all our souls while we think of coming in at last "like a shock of corn cometh in in his season."

It is high time that the King of Terrors were thrown out of the Christian vocabulary. A vast multitude of people talk of death as though it were the disaster of disasters, instead of being to a good man the blessing of blessings. It is moving out of a cold vestibule into a warm temple. It is migrating into groves of redolence and perpetual fruitage. It is a change from bleak March to roseate June. It is a change of manacles for garlands. It is the transmuting of the iron handcuffs of earthly incarceration into the diamonded wristlets of a bridal party, or, to use the suggestion of my text, it is only husking time. It is the tearing off of the rough sheath of the body that the bright and beautiful soul may go free. Coming in "like a shock of corn cometh in in his season." Christ broke up a funeral procession at the gate of Nain by making a resurrection day for a young man and his mother, and I would that I could break up your sadness and halt the long funeral procession of the world's grief by some cheerful view of the last transition.

We all know that husking time was a time of frost. Frost on the fence, frost on the stubble; frost on the ground; frost on the bare branches of the trees; frost in the air; frost on the hands of the huskers. You remember we used to hide between the corn stacks so as to keep off the wind, but still you remember how shivering was the body and how painful was the cheek, and how benumbed were the hands. But after awhile the sun was high up, and all the frosts went out of the air, and hilarities awakened the echoes, and joy from one corn shock went up, "Aha, aha!" and was answered by joy from another corn shock, "Aha, aha!" So we all realize that the death of our friend is the nipping of many expectations, the freezing, the chilling, the frosting of many of our hopes. It is far from being a south wind.

It comes out of the frigid north, and when they go away from us we stand benumbed in body and benumbed in mind and benumbed in soul. We stand among our dead neighbors, our dead families, and we say, "Will we ever get over it?" Yes, we will get over it amid the shoutings of heavenly reunion, and we will look back to all these distresses of bereavement only as the temporary distresses of husking time. "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." "Light, and but for a moment," said the apostle as he clapped his hands; "light, and but for a moment." The chill of the frosts followed by the gladness that cometh in "like a shock of corn cometh in in his season."

Of course the husking time made rough work with the ear of corn. The husking peg had to be thrust in, and the hard thumb of the husker had to come down on the swathing of the ear, and then there was a pull and there was a ruthless tearing, and then a complete snapping off before the corn was free, and if the husk could have spoken it would have said: "Why do you lacerate me? Why do you wrench me?" Ah, my friends, that is the way God has arranged that the ear and husk shall part, and that is the way He has arranged that the body and the soul shall separate. You can afford to have your physical distresses when you know that they are only forwarding the soul's liberation. Every rheumatic pain is only a plunge of the husking peg. Every neuralgic twinge is only a twist by the husker.

There is gold in you that must come out. Some way the shackle must be broken. Some way the ship must be launched for heavenly voyage. You must let the Heavenly Husbandmen husk off the mortality from the immortality. There ought to be great consolation in this for all who have chronic ailments, since the Lord is gradually and more mildly taking away from you that which hinders your soul's liberation, doing gradually for you what for many of us in robust health perhaps He will do in one fell blow at the last. At the close of every illness, at the close of every paroxysm you ought to say, "Thank God, that is all past now: thank God, I will never have to suffer that again; thank God, I am so much nearer the hour of liberation."

You will never suffer the same pain twice. You may have a new pain in an old place, but never the same pain twice. The pain does its work and then it dies. Just so many plunges of the crowbar to free the quarry stone for the building. Just so many strokes of the chisel to complete the statute. Just so many pangs to separate the soul from the body. You who have chronic ailments and disorders are only paying in installments that which some of us will have to pay in one payment when we pay the debt of nature. Thank God, therefore, ye who have chronic disorders, that you have so much less suffering at the last. Thank God that you will have so much less to feel in the way of pain at the hands of the Heavenly Husbandman when "the shock of corn cometh in in his season."

Perhaps now this may be an answer to a question which I asked one Sabbath morning, but did not answer, Why is it that so many really good people have so dreadfully to suffer? You often find a good man with enough pains and aches and distresses, you would think, to discipline a whole colony, while you will find a man who is perfectly useless going about with easy digestion and steady nerves and shining health, and his exit from the world is comparatively painless. How do you explain that? Well, I noticed in the husking time that the husking peg was thrust into the corn, and then there must be a stout pull before the swathing was taken off the ear and the full, round, healthy, luxuriant corn was developed, while, on the other hand, there was corn that hardly seemed worth husking.

We threw that into a place all by itself, and we called it nubbins. Some of it was mildewed, and some of it was mice nibbled, and some of it was great promises and no fulfilment. All cobs and no corn. Nubbins! After the good corn had been driven up to the barn we came around with the corn basket and we picked up these nubbins. They were worth saving, but not worth much. So all around us there are people who amount to comparatively nothing. They develop into no kind of usefulness. They are nibbled on one side by the world, and nibbled on the other side by the devil, and mildewed all over. Great promise and no fulfilment. All cobs and no corn. Nubbins! They are worth saving. I suppose many of them will get to heaven, but they are not worthy to be mentioned in the same day with those who went through great tribulation into the kingdom of our God.

Who would not rather have the pains of this life, the misfortunes of this life—who would not rather be torn and wounded and lacerated and wrenched and husked and at last go in amid the very best grain of the granery—than to be pronounced not worth husking at all? Nubbins? In other words, I want to say to you people who have distress of body and distress in business and distress of all sorts, the Lord has not any grudge against you. It is not derogatory; it is complimentary. "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth," and it is proof positive that there is something valuable in you, or the Lord would not have husked you.

You remember also that in the time of husking it was a neighborhood reunion. By the great fireplace in the winter, the fires roaring around the glorified backlogs on an old-fashioned hearth, of which the modern stoves and registers are only the degenerate descendants, the farmers used to gather and spend the evening, and there would be much sociality; but it was not anything like the joy of the husking time, for then all the farmers came, and they came in the very best humor, and they came from beyond the meadow, and they came from beyond the brook, and they came from regions two and three miles around.

Good spirits reigned supreme, and there were great handshakings, and there was carnival, and there was the recital of the brightest experience in all their lives, and there was a neighborhood reunion the memory of which makes all the nerves of my body tremble with emotion as the strings of a harp when the fingers of the player have swept the chords. The husking time was the time of neighborhood reunion, and so heaven will be just that. There they come up! They slept in the old village churchyard. There they come up! They reclined amid the fountains and the sculpture and the parterres of a city cemetery There they come up! They went down when the ship foundered off Cape Hatteras. They come up from all sides—from potter's field and out of the solid masonry of Westminster Abbey. They come up! They come up!

All the hindrance to their better nature husked off. All their spiritual despondencies husked off. All their hindrances to usefulness husked off. The grain, the golden grain, the God fashioned grain, visible and conspicuous. Some of them on earth were such disagreeable Christians you could hardly stand it in their presence. Now in heaven they are so radiant you hardly know them. The fact is, all their imperfections have been husked off. They did not mean on earth to be disagreeable.

They meant well enough, but they told you how sick you looked, and they told you how many hard things they had heard about you, and they told you how often they had to stand up for you in some battles until you wished almost that they had been slain in some of the battles. Good, pious, concentrated, well meaning disagreeables. Now in heaven all their offensiveness has been husked off. Each one is as happy as he can be. Every one he meets as happy as he can be.

Heaven—one great neighborhood re-union. All kings and queens, all songsters, all millionaires, all banqueters. God the Father with His children all around Him. No "goodby" in all the air. No grave cut in all the hills. River of crystal rolling over bed of pearl, under arch of chrysoprase, into seas of glass mingled with fire. Stand at the gate of the granary and see the grain come in; out of the frosts into the sunshine, out of the darkness into the light, out of the tearing, and the ripping, and the twisting, and the wrenching and lacerating, and the husking time of earth into the wide open door of the King's granary "like as a shock of corn cometh in in his season."

Yes, heaven is a great sociable, with joy like the joy of husking time. No one there feeling so big he declines to speak to some one that is not so large. Archangel willing to listen to smallest cherub. No bolting of the door of caste at one heavenly mansion to keep out the citizen of a smaller mansion. No clique in one corner whispering about a clique in another corner. David taking none of the airs of a giant killer; Joshua making no one halt until he passes, because he made the sun and moon halt; Paul making no assumption over the most ordinary preacher of righteousness; Naaman, captain of the Syrian host, no more honored than the captive maid who told him where he could get a good doctor. Oh, my soul, what a country! The humblest man a king, the poorest woman a queen, the meanest house a palace, the shortest lifetime eternity. And what is more strange about it all is we may all get there.

"Not I," says some one standing back under the galleries. Yes, you. "Not I," says some one who has not been in church in fifteen years before. Yes, you. "Not I," says some one who has been for fifty years filling up his life with all kinds of wickedness. Yes, you. There are monopolies on earth—monopolistic railroads and monopolistic telegraph companies and monopolistic grain dealers, but no monopolies in religion. All who want to be saved may be saved, "without money and without price." Salvation by the Lord Jesus Christ for all the people. Of course use common sense in this matter. You cannot expect to get to Charleston by taking the ship for Portland, and you cannot get to heaven by going in an opposite direction. Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved. Through that one gate of pardon and peace all the race may go in.

"But," says some one, "do you really think I would be at home in that supernal society if I should reach it?" I think you would. I know you would. I remember that in the husking time there was a great equality of feeling among the neighbors. There at one corn shock a farmer would be at work who owned two hundred acres of ground. The man whom he was talking with at the next corn shock owned but thirty acres of ground, and perhaps all that covered by a mortgage.

That evening, at the close of the husking day, one man drove home a roan span so frisky, so full of life they got their feet over the traces. The other man walked home. Great difference in education, great difference in worldly means, but I noticed at the husking time they all seemed to enjoy each other's society. They did not ask any man how much property he owned or what his education had been. They all seemed to be happy together in those good times. And so it will be in heaven. Our Father will gather His children around Him, and the neighbors will come in and the past will be rehearsed. And some one will tell of victory and we will all celebrate it. And some one will say: "Here is my old father that I put away with heartbreak! Just look at him! He is as young as any of us!"

And some one will say: "Here is my darling child that I buried in Greenwood, and all the after years of my life were shadowed with desolation. Just look at her! She doesn't seem as if she had been sick a minute!" Great sociality. Great neighborhood kindness. Go in and dine. What though John Milton sit down on one side and John Howard sit down on the other side? No embarrassment. What though Charlotte Elizabeth sit down on one side and Hannah More sit down on the other side? No embarrassment. A monarch yourself, why be embarrassed among monarchs? A songster yourself, why be embarrassed among glorified songsters? Go in and dine.

All the shocks of corn coming in in their season. Oh, yes, in their season. Not one of you having died too soon, or having died too late, or having died at haphazard. Planted at just the right time. Plowed at just the right time. Cut down at just the right time. Husked at just the right time. Garnered at just the right time. Coming in in your season. Oh, I wish that the two billion bushels of corn now in the fields or on their way to the seaboard might be a type of the grand yield of honor and glory and immortality when all the shocks come in.

I do not know how you are constituted, but I am so constituted that there is nothing that so awakens reminiscences in me as the odors of a cornfield when I cross it at this time of year after the corn has been cut and it stands in shocks. And so I have thought it might be practically useful for us to-day to cross the cornfield, and I have thought perhaps there might be some reminiscence roused in our soul that might be salutary and might be saving. In Sweden a prima donna, while her house in the city was being repaired, took a house in the country for temporary residence, and she brought out her great array of jewels to show a friend who wished to see them.

One night after displaying these jewels and leaving them on the table, and all her friends had gone, and the servants had gone—one summer night—she sat thinking and looking into a mirror just in front of her chair, when she saw in that mirror the face of a robber looking in at the window behind her and gazing at those jewels. She was in great fright, but sat still, and hardly knowing why she did so she began to sing an old nursery song, her fears making the pathos of the song more telling. Suddenly she noticed, while looking at the mirror, that the robber's face had gone from the window, and it did not come back. A few days after the prima donna received a letter from the robber, saying, "I heard that the jewels were to be out that night, and I came to take them at whatever hazard, but when I heard you sing that nursery song with which my mother so often sang me to sleep I could not stand it, and I fled, and I have resolved upon a new and honest life."

Oh, my friends, there are jewels in peril richer than those which lay upon that table that night. They are the jewels of the immortal soul. Would God that some song rolling up out of the deserted nursery of your childhood, or some song rolling up out of the corn fields, the song of the huskers twenty or forty years ago, might turn all our feet out of the paths of sin into the paths of righteousness. Would God that those memories wafted in on odor or song might start us this moment with swift feet toward that blessed place where so many of our loved ones have already preceded us "as a hook of corn cometh in in his season."

"WHAT'S the charge in this case?" asked the judge. "That's what I'm waitin' to find out, yer 'onn'r," replied the prisoner. "I had the satisfaction of hittin' 'im, and I'm willin' to pay any price that's in reason."—Washington Star.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 11.

Lesson Text: "The Apostolic Council," Acts xv., 12-29—Golden Text: Acts xv., 11—Commentary.

12. This verse introduces us to a gathering of the church at Jerusalem with the apostles and elders. Paul and Barnabas also being present and declaring before them all the wonders which God had wrought among the Gentiles by them. The first part of the chapter tells why the apostles had left Antioch and the cause of this council at Jerusalem. The principal point of dispute was: Can Gentiles be saved by faith in Christ, or must they also be circumcised before they can be saved? Peter told what he had seen of the gift of God upon the uncircumcised, and now Paul and Barnabas tell what they have seen of the same grace.

13. James now sums up the evidence and gives his decision. James, the brother of John, had been slain (xii., 2), so this must be James, the son of Alpheus (Math. x., 3), the author of the epistle of James.

14. In verses 14 to 18 we have a complete and concise summary of the purpose of God with the church, the Jews and the Gentiles. The purpose of the present dispensation is not the conversion of the world, but, as it is written here, to take out of the nations a people for His name.

15. "And to this agree the words of the prophets." While the gathering of one body out of Jews and Gentiles on equal terms is not clearly revealed in the Old Testament, as Paul testifies in Rom. xvi., 25, 26; Eph. iii., 5, 6, the purpose of God to bless all nations through the nation of Israel is very clearly revealed; and it is also written in this connection, "Surely the Lord God will do nothing but He revealeth His secret unto His servants, the prophets" (Amos iii., 7).

16. "After this I will return, and will build again the tabernacle of David." The restoration here spoken of has never yet taken place, for the prophet says that when it does take place Israel shall be planted in their land and never be pulled up any more (Amos ix., 11-15). Before this regathering of Israel as a nation the elect church must be completed

17. After the conversion of Israel as a nation, then shall all nations be converted, for the time will come when all kings shall fall down before Him, all nations shall serve Him (Ps. lxxii., 11). As one has said, it is now some Jews and some Gentiles (the elect church), then it will be all the Jews (Isa. lx., 19-22; Jer. xxxi., 33, 34), and after that all the Gentiles (Isa. lx., 1-3, 11, 12).

18. There is no surprise to God in anything that comes to pass, and He does nothing that from all eternity He did not see that He would do.

19. Understanding the purpose of God James saw that the present election was not to be by any special connection with Jewish rites, but by simple faith in Jesus, and by His grace whosoever will, without respect to persons, may be saved (verses 7-11.)

20. He advised writing to the Gentile converts that having received Jesus, and therefore being saved, they should abstain from all defilements of idolatry and uncleanness, and observe in their eating such portions of the ceremonial law as would be for their health and prove them to be separate from the heathen about them (II Cor. vi., 16: vii., 1.)

21. It was customary to read from Moses and the prophets in the synagogue every Sabbath day (xiii., 15, 27,) and Jesus Himself had testified that Moses wrote of Him that all Scripture referred to Him, and that He had come not to destroy, but to fulfill (John v., 46; Luke xxiv., 27, 44; Math. v., 17.)

22. Having come to this decision it pleased the apostles and elders of the church of Jerusalem to send to Antioch with Paul and Barnabas such chief men as Barsabas and Silas, that not only might the Christians at Antioch learn the decision of the council by letter, but also by the testimony of these brethren.

23. Listen now to the letter and hear leading Jews at Jerusalem addressing Gentile believers as brethren. Behold the grace of God and the love of the Holy Spirit. What a contrast to the old saying that the Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans! I myself have heard a minister of the Gospel object to the term "brethren," saying that he felt like knocking a man down who called him brother. Such was not the spirit of the apostles.

24. Such troublers and subverters still live, and pervert the word of God and mystify the grace of God, going so far as to say that unless we believe as they do or join their communion we cannot be saved; others saying that even though we believe we have something to do before we can be saved, and yet others insist that we cannot know whether we are saved till we die.

25. The letter testifies to the love of the church toward Barnabas and Paul, to the unity of the church at Jerusalem in this matter, and to their great interest in the Gentile brethren at Antioch. All true believers are members of the one body.

26. Barnabas and Paul are honorably mentioned because of their sufferings for Christ's sake. Some of these were mentioned in last lesson. See a full list in II Cor. xi., 23-28. And yet hear Paul say, "None of these things move me," and "The sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us" (Acts xx., 24; Rom. viii., 18).

27. Written sermons are good sometimes and letters are often very helpful, but a testimony by word of mouth right from the heart is best of all. In this case they have both the written and the spoken testimony.

28. Observe the partnership of the Holy Spirit and the church and compare chapter xiii., 2. Every one who receives Jesus receives also the Holy Spirit, and the body becomes His temple, every whit of which He jealously desireth for the glory of God (I Cor. vi., 19, 20; Jas. iv., 5, R. V., margin). Jesus said to His apostles when He sent them forth, "It is not ye that speak, but the Spirit of your Father which speaketh in you" (Math. x., 20). See also Acts xvi., 6, 7, and let us covet earnestly to be completely under the control of our Blessed Comforter and Guide.

29. The body being kept wholly for God and fully yielded to Him, the Spirit would take full possession and God be glorified. There is nothing burdensome in the service of Christ. "His commandments are not grievous" (I John v., 3). His yoke is easy and His burden is light (Math. xi., 30). The Christians at Antioch were made glad by this letter and these words from the brethren (verses 31, 32). Words from God are always intended to make us glad and give us peace if we are honestly desirous of walking with Him. See Jer. xxix., 11; Ps. xxxv., 8; I John i., 4.—Lesson Helper.

"I ONLY got a nominal fee in that case," said Brief. "So the plaintiff said. He said your charges were phenomenal."—Black and White.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

WHEN SHE WAS THREE YEARS OLD.

If I were Three,
And had a pink shell for an ear,
And trusted everything my eyes could see;
Then I should love, and laugh, and never fear,
If I were Three.

If I were Three,
With just a curled-up rose-leaf for a mouth,
And all a mother's love for certainty;
should not care if winds blew north or south,
If I were Three.

If I were Three,
And all my poet asked for were a kiss,
And he protested that he loved but me:
I think I'd give him one, when he brought this,
If I were Three.

—[Price Collier, in St. Nicholas.

A QUAIL'S NEST.

After we had inspected the young hawks, a neighbor of my friend offered to conduct us to a quail's nest, writes John Burroughs. Anything in the shape of a nest is always welcome, it is such a mystery, such a centre of interest and affection, and, if upon the ground, is usually something so dainty and exquisite amid the natural wreckage and confusion. A ground nest seems so exposed, too, that it always gives a little thrill of pleasurable surprise to see the group of frail eggs resting there behind so slight a barrier. I will walk a long distance any day just to see a song-sparrow's nest amid the stubble or under a tuft of grass. It it a jewel in a rosette of jewels, with a frill of weeds or turf.

A quail's nest I had never seen, and to be shown one within the hunting-ground of this murderous hawk would be a double pleasure. Such a quiet, secluded, grass-grown highway as we moved along was itself a rare treat. Sequestered was the word that the little valley suggested, and peace the feeling the road evoked. The farmer, whose fields lay about us, half grown with weeds and bushes, evidently did not make stir or noise enough to disturb anything. Beside this rustic highway, bounded by old mossy stone walls, and within a stone's throw of the farmer's barn, the quail had made her nest. It was just under the edge of a prostrate thorn-bush.

"The nest is right there," said the farmer, pausing within 10 feet of it, and pointing to the spot with his stick.

In a moment or two we could make out the mottled brown plumage of the sitting bird. Then we approached her cautiously till we bent over her.

She never moved a feather.

Then I put my cane down in the brush behind her. We wanted to see the eggs, yet did not want rudely to disturb the sitting hen.

She would not move.

Then I put down my hand within a few inches of her; still she kept her place. Should we have to lift her off bodily?

Then Miss E—— put down her hand, probably the prettiest and the whitest hand the quail had ever seen. At least it startled her and off she sprang, uncovering such a crowded nest of eggs as I had never before beheld. Twenty-one of them! a ring or disk of white like a china tea-sauce. You could not help saying how pretty, how cunning, like baby hen's eggs, as if the bird was playing at setting as children play at housekeeping.

If I had known how crowded her nest was, I should not have dared disturb her, for fear she would break some of them. But not an egg suffered harm by her sudden flight; and no harm came to the nest afterward. Every egg hatched, I was told, and the little chicks, hardly bigger than bumblebees, were led away by the mother into the fields.—[St. Nicholas.

A Mild Reproof.

The other morning Jones turned up at the office even later than usual. His employer, tired of waiting for him, had himself set about registering the day's transactions, usually Jones' first duty. The enraged merchant laid his pen aside very deliberately add said to Jones very sternly indeed, "Jones, this will not do!"

"No, sir," replied Jones, gently, drawing off his overcoat as he glanced over his employer's shoulder, "it will not. You have entered McKurkon's order in the wrong book. Far better to have waited till I came!"—[Yankee Blade.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

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THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Mill Creek.

Frank O'Connor and family spent Sunday with relatives in Mapleton.

A. E. Speck and daughter, Winnie, of Huntingdon, were visitors to our town over Sunday.

Miss Dalby and Mrs. Diffendaffer, of Lewistown, were the guests of Newton Carothers' family the past week.

Rev. Hart is conducting a series of meetings in the M. E. church. That the meetings are growing in interest is shown by the increased audience nightly.

Some of our sportsmen made arrangements to go to the barrens in Trough Creek for a week's hunt. They went about town before leaving and took orders for venison. They have returned but we don't hear of any venison being served.

Mrs. Allen, of Trenton, N. J., is visiting at the home of the late Mrs. Ginter, she having come up to attend the funeral but untortunately she got on the wrong train and was carried through to Huntingdon returning on the next train but was too late for the funeral.

Don't forget the local institute to be held Saturday, December 10, in this place, and as this is the pupils' and the patrons' institute, we hope to see all whose business will permit be present and thus show their spmpathy for an educational spirit by supporting it. The program is good and can not help but be one of the best institutes ever held in Mill Creek.

John Etnier last week went to the Black Log mountains to spend the week in hunting game. In one ot his rambles he started three large bears, which were quietly taking a nap in a temporary nest which they had made by chewing off twigs. The bears sprang from their nest and one turned to look at Mr. Etnier, who hesitated but a little while, then took aim and brought down the prize. Hethen pursued the other two but being unable to get a shot, he returned to the captured cub, took it to Mt. Union and sold it for $28.

MRS. ALMIRA GINTER.

Mrs. Almira Ginter (familiarly known as "Mammy" Ginter) died at her residence in Mill Creek Monday afternoon, November,28th. Her illness was of short duration. The previous day she was in usual health but in the evening was taken ill with cramp. Medical aid was summoned and willing hands ministered to her wants but she continued to grow worse until death came to her relief.

Mrs. Ginter, whose maiden name was Almira Jacobs, was born December 20, 1822 and hence was aged 69 years, 11 months and 8 days. At the age of 30 years she was married to William Ginter who died about two years ago. To them one daughter was born. This daughter, who was married to John Stonebraker, died in 1868 leaving two children, William and Miss Lennie Stonebraker, to the care of Mrs. Ginter who proved a kind and gentle mother to them. Nearly sixty years of Mrs. Ginter's life was spent in Mill Creek. For more than forty years she was connected with the Baptist church. She lived close to the Master and willingly obeyed the summons to "come up higher."

The remains were interred in the Mill Creek cemetery last Wednesday afternoon, Rev. Strayer officiating at the services. The high esteem in which she was held was shown by the large concourse of people who followed the remains to their last resting place. The bereaved grand-children have the sympathies of the community.

Trough Creek.

Trough Creek furnished at least 100 turkeys for the Huntingdon folks for Thanksgiving.

Clinton Hazzard, of Altoona, seems to be taking the lead in shooting rabbits in this section.

When Harry Greenland's ammunition runs short he just knocks the rabbits over with apples. Harry always manages to get there somehow.

Mrs. Hagey, of Ohio, visited in the valley the past week. She is said to be a very pleasant lady. She was the guest of 'Squire Pheasant's and T. J. Wright's families.

If Mr. Hicks could let up a little more on the weather business it would be quite an accommodation to some of our neighbors who don't have their corn all gathered in.

Mr. Chilcott, in some respects, seems better, while in others he remains about the same. Mrs. Chilcott, who was confined to her bed for a couple of weeks, is up and around.

George C. Pheasant on last Saturday a week went to see his sick wife near Petersburg, and while there was seized with inflammatory rheumatism, and was so prostrated that he could move neither hand nor foot for a couple of days. Dr. Campbell was called in and treated him so successfully that he was able to come home on last Saturday.

Quite a surprise took place at the residence of Geo. Roland on the night of December 1st. It was the 21st anniversary of his oldest son, Byron. Byron intended going away that night but the good mother that he has managed to keep supper back until after nightfall and you may imagine the young man's surprise when the Calvin band broke loose in full force in front of the house. After discoursing some of their best music and doing justice to a good supper and hoisting Byron they left for their respective homes, feeling that they had honored one of Trough Creek's best young men.

Mount Union.

Prof. G. C. Hain visited in Shirleysburg, on Saturday.

D. Bates Bell and wife, of Du Bois, visited in town over Sunday.

S. B. Nevell succeeded in bagging thirteen rabbits while hunting one day last week.

W. W. Winskey, foreman of the *Times* office, is laid up with a severe boil on his hand.

S. R. Harris, of Harrisburg, was in town last week greeting friends and acquaintances. Bert is looking well.

The stores are beginning to don their holiday attire which reminds us that Christmas and New Year are not very far off.

Marion Van Court and family, of Altoona, visited in town a few days of last week on their way home, from the funeral of Samuel Postlethwaite, at Newton Hamilton on Wednesday.

Mrs. Samuel Miller, sr., of Harrisburg, died on Monday morning, the 27th ult., at her residence in the above place aged about 74 years. The deceased was well known in this place, having resided here until a couple of years ago. The funeral took place from the M. E. church on Friday afternoon last, Rev. C. L. Benscoter officiating.

Plank Cabin Valley.

The ITEM is always warmly greeted by us and our friends.

Charley Baker came home one day last week with six rabbits which he had killed.

The largest hog killed by any one this fall in this section was killed by Amos Evans—weight 450 pounds.

Elmer Benson, who farmed for Wm. McClain, has purchased a farm near Huntingdon and moved thereto a short time ago.

W. H. Benson talks of getting a steam sawmill in before long, which, if he does, will make times a little more brisk, as there are already 2 mills in this vicinity.

A very good meeting is in progress at Beavertown. There have been, up to Friday night, 4 converts and a larger number still seeking. We hope the good work may go on.

It has been some time since the readers of the ITEM have seen any items from Plank Cabin. Therefore, as the busy season for us is past, I will endeavor to furnish a few once in a while as I have opportunity.

Cassville.

A fine large deer was brought in last week by our champion hunter, Jas. Black.

Rev. Rush is assisting Rev. Burrows in his protracted meeting in this place. Great interest is shown.

Isaac Taylor, one of Trough Creek's oldest citizens, is very ill with pneumonia, and it is thought he cannot recover.

Preparations are on foot for a merry Christmas. The Methodist Sabbath school has decided to have two trees and we have heard of five others, so Santa Claus will be kept busy filling orders.

The meeting of the Mission Band on Sunday was in charge of Mrs. Hamilton, It was decided to divide the band and the young members chose Miss Mary Hamilton as their president. We predict a bright future for them in their noble, unselfish work.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Dec. 3.

Population, 416.

Last consecutive number, 1051.

The hospital now awaits patients.

Inmate No. 665 was paroled to-day.

The visitors this week only number 24.

Several carloads of coal were received this week.

Fire has been placed under the larger brick kiln.

A new cart has been received for use in the kitchen.

Inmate 485 was granted a final discharge on Tuesday.

Inmate 602 received his final discharge on Monday.

Reductions to a lower grade this week numbered three.

The Board of Managers held an extra session in Harrisburg yesterday.

The amount of ice used at the Reformatory the past summer was 192 tons.

Some of the roof timbers for the new brush shop are being raised into position.

Final discharges were sent to Inmates 215, 349, 356, 539, 571, 591, and 596 on Friday last.

All the First Grade dining room tables have been supplied with new glass molasses pitchers.

The plasterers are at work on the cells on the third tier of Ward B, giving them a new white coat.

Chief Clerk Odiorne was in Harrisburg attending the meeting of the Board of Managers yesterday.

Blacksmith Kerstetter and men are engaged in making truss rods for the new brush shop building.

Another spring has been discovered at the reservoir which runs a stream of about 1½ inches in diameter.

No. 223 was discharged on expiration of his maximum sentence yesterday. He was returned once from parole.

The carpenters and the machinists invaded the laundry this week and put in some repairs on the machinery.

The machinists spent a portion of the week repairing the engines and dynamos in the electrical department.

One new prisoner was received from Cumberland county on Monday with a maximum sentence of one year.

A belt on one of the dynamos caught and was split for nearly its whole length. It was sent away for repairs and was returned yesterday.

We are glad to be able to report Officer DeForest, who was laid aside from duty so long on account of a sore hand, returned to duty on Thursday.

The institution was visited this morning by Jere B. Rex, Esq., reading clerk, H. R., at Harrisburg, accompanied by Mr. Hartranft, son of the late General and Ex-Gov. John F. Hartranft, and Mr. Etter, of Philadelphia.

E. C. Beebe, of Beebe & Son, shirt manufacturers, of Philadelphia, was a visitor to the Reformatory on Wednesday. He expressed himself as very much pleased with the manner in which our shirt factory is conducted.

Steward J. H. Laug spent Monday and Tuesday in the country. He was engaged in hunting cotton tails and the "antlered king of the forest." He brought in twelve of the former but we failed to get our molars on any of the latter. Our mouth watered for it, too.

Good Looks.

Good loos are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look and if your kidneys be affected you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you will have good loos. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils, and gives a good complexion. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons at 50c. per bottle.

Wanted.

Agents to sell our choice and hardy nursery stock. We have many new special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled by us; we pay commission or salary write us at once and secure choice of territory.

MAY BROTHERS, Nurseymen,
11-16-j. Rochester, N. Y

$5 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information that will lead to the conviction of any party or parties cutting or destroying timber on our land in Union township. Persons hunting or gathering chestnuts are expected to report any person or persons they meet with hatchets or axes. A failure to do so wils change this notice to one forbidding trespassing on the land. REX & DULL.
Aug.31-tf.

FREE EXCURSIONS to the WORLD'S FAIR.

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COLUMBUS AND COLUMBIA, THE MAN AND THE NATION.

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HISTORICAL PUBLISHING CO.,
St. Louis, Mo.

MERRY

CHRISTMAS

WILL SOON BE HERE,

And where to get the best assortment for the least money will soon jazzle many an anxious mind, but that has been all settled at

LYNN'S NOVELTY STORE,
OPPOSITE OPERA HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Never before did we have such an assortment of goods suitable for the holiday trade as now, and to try to enumerate would be impossible, so we simply invite you to our store. Come, and come early and make your selection before the stock is broken.

The fact is thoroughly established that my prices are always the lowest.

Courteous treatment to all.

We would add that our stock of winter goods awaits yeur inspection. Gum Boots and Shoes are still going in a rush. The PRICE is doing it.

Lynn's Novelty Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

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Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULIDING,

Portieos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

OYSTERS!

OYSTERS!

On and after Tuesday, Sept. 6, I will keep at my Restaurant the

Best Shell and Tub Oysters

to be had in the Baltimore markes.

Open until 12 o'clock Every Night. When in Huntingdon try our 25-cent Stews.

G. W. FISHER,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified to not trespass on any lands owned by the undersigned for the purpose of hunting, cutting, damaging or taking away timber, gathering berries, pilfering fruit, or any other purpose.

All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

S. A. ANDERSON, J. M. OSWALT,
A. J. WHITE, J. W. WRIGHT,
MARTIN WILSON, EVA NUMER,
W. T. BORING, A. W. SWOPE,
GEORGE MILLER, GEORGE HALL,
J. E. WALLS.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 13, 1892.

100 FREE WATCHES!

Given by the oldest Newspaper in New York City.

In addition to the numerous new and original premiums offered to subscribers, we propose to present them with 100 Watches, all of which are guaranteed by T. Lynch, 14th St. and Union Square, New York City, who furnishes them to us.

THE ADVERTISER is the oldest newspaper in New York City. Its Weekly edition is published in two sections and comes out every Tuesday and Friday—104 times during the year; has six to eight pages every issue, is well printed, has plenty of pictures, short stories, telegraphic news, financial and market reports, a woman's page and the ablest editorials published by any New York paper. It is a model home paper, with elevating and entertaining reading matter, devoid of sensations and objectionable advertisements. All for $1.00 a year.

Specimen copies and premium lists with full particulars of the attractive inducements for agents, sent free on application.

THE ADVERTISER,
27 Park Row, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Christiana Dell, Deceased.)

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the estate of Christiana Dell, late of Cass township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC DELL, Adm'r.
Nov. 9, 1892.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned on the estate of Rebecca Hughes, late of Mapleton Depot, Pa., deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment of said indebtedness and those having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. W. SWOPE,
Sept. 29-'92. Executor.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a. Dec. 30, 1892.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Rev. M. L. Smith will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening.

—Mrs. S. W. Craig and children, of Huntingdon, are visiting among friends in Mapleton.

—Joseph Parkes and wife, of Tyrone, spent a day or two of last week with L. M. Speer's family.

—Misses Mary Heeter, Lina Wood, and Laura Gillam and J. K. Gillam spent Sunday with friends in Tyrone.

—Mrs. J. G. Dell has been very ill fnr the past few days. Her many friends hope for her speedy recovery.

—FOR SALE.—Hemlock lumber, 2x3, 2x5, 6x8, and inch boards, in large or small quantities. H. H. SWOPE.

—S. S. Taylor spent a portion of this week in Springfield township superintending the sale of the personal effects of a deceased brother.

—C. W. Hiney, of Mount Union, one of the best-informed young men in the county, spent a few hours last Saturday among friends in Mapleton.

—J. C. McConnaughey, of Rochester, N. Y., is enjoying a vacation from his duties in the mail service among friends in Mapleton and Mount Union.

—Mrs. Howard C. Bratton and children, of Harrisburg, arrived in Mapleton Saturday evening and remained with friends here until Sunday evening.

—Mrs. J. D. Long and Miss Gertie McDonald, of Altoona, arrived in Mapleton on Monday and will remain a few days among friends and relatives.

—Joshua Noland, of Mount Union, representing the Mount Union marble works, was in town on business last Friday. We had the pleasure of a call from him.

—We have been informed that Miss Ella Brown, of Cassville, was married yesterday to a Pittsburg glass manufacturer named Agnew. The ITEM extends congratulations.

—The reason why Arnica & Oil Liniment is so popular with the ladies is because it not only is very healing and soothing but its odor is not at all offensive. For sale by T. M. Logan,

—F. D. Heeter last Thursday moved his family from Mapleton to Tyrone. Fred was a good citizen. We are sorry to learn that since his removal his son has been in a delicate condition.

—Misses Dessie E. Fraker and Carrie A. Gosnell, of Clear Ridge, Fulton county, were guests of George Godard's family a few days last week. They were also visiting among friends in Mt. Union.

—Visions of Santa Claus dance o'er the juvenile mind, and older heads are also discussing Christmas goods. The merry season is drawing near. Where shall we get our Christmas goods, is the family question. There is but one answer, viz: At Lynn's novelty store-Read new advertisement.

—December 1st was the last date for payment of state and county taxes. D. M. Evans, esq., informs us that he has not as yet issued any executions on delinquents as he did not wish to add costs but if the taxes are not paid at once he will be obliged to do so without further notice.

—Prof. Barrett, of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., speaking of pulmonary diseases, says: Not one death occurs now where twenty died before Downs' Elixir was known. Over fifty years of constant success places Downs' Elixir at the head of the long list of cough remedies. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—The siding at the Mapleton tannery was put in service last week and the large quantity of bark here is being shipped to Clearfield and Philipsburg. Fayerweather & Ladew, who have purchased the bark, have awarded the contract of loading to H. W. McDonald. It will require several months to complete the job.

—A party of hunters consisting of R. C. Yocum, of Mapleton, and D. K. Coder and John M. Stever, of Trough Creek valley, succeeded in killing a doe in the barrens of Terrace mountain last Thursday which weighed 140 pounds. George Miller and son killed two large deer a couple weeks ago on Jack's mountain.

—Henry Long, who was appointed mail carrier at this station after the death of Archie Dell, last week resigned the position on account of ill health, and Alfred Lamberson was selected to fill the vacancy.

—Ex-Gov. Henry M. Hoyt died at his home in Wilkesbarre last Thursday. But two ex governors of Pennsylvania are now living and both reside at Bellefonte. They are Hon. A. G. Curtin and Hon. James A. Beaver.

10-26-tf. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—FOR SALE.—Two lots of ground each 50x150 feet, and dwelling house, adjoining the borough of Mapleton. Will be sold at a reasonable price. For further particulars call on or address Mrs. Mary J. Hooper, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale a span of good work mules, one five and the other eight years old, weighing respectively 1,000, and 1,100 pounds. Will be sold cheap. Also, one mule 5 months old. For further particulars call on

W. T. BORING,

—It is reported that Isaac Stake, of Tell township, who had neither legs nor arms died in Pueblo, Colorado, about the middle ot last month. Though unadle to help himself he travelled over a great part of the United States, making regular trips through the gold and silver regions. He amassed considerable money by selling lead pencils and stationery.

—This is the slaughtering season and those who slaughter most find their larder's best equipped. Do you know that Thos. S. Johnston, Huntingdon, has been convicted of great slaughtering? He is playing havoc with the old fogy idea that it doesn't pay to advertise. He has slaughtered prices in an awful manner. Startling! isn't it, but it's "A Grand Success." Read his new advertisement. There is much information in it.

—Are you needing any furniture? Are you thinking of buying a new stove or range? Do you contemplate building? Let us quietly whisper to you that our stock of furniture, cook stoves, parlor stoves, ranges, and house furnishings is complete. If you want something that we haven't got we'll get it for you. Builders', shelf and heavy hardware is our specialty. At this season, you may want corn-shellers or feed cutters. We have them. Harness and harness leather in stock. We have a variety of pumps. As to price everybody knows we cannot be undersold. Come and see us. D. E. McClain, Saltillo, Pa.

—Any person needing a piano, organ sewing machine will do well to call on or me at my residence at Mapleton Depot, Pa. I am prepared to sell you an organ, piano, or sewing machine on the instalment plan, at a very low rate per month. Lehr seven-octave, upright, piano sytle Organ, the most saleable and best constructed reed organ manufactured, and rapidly becoming the popular desire. I also have the Wilcox & White organ, the Worcester organ, and the celebrated White sewing machine. If you think of purchasing a piano, organ, or sewing machine it will pay you to learn my prices. These are all first-class instruments and are guaranteed by the manufacturer to be equal to any made.

D. M. COWHER, Agent.

—Several weeks ago the young ladies aid society conceived the idea of putting three solicitors in the field for the purpose of collecting funds to increase the treasury. Misses Esther McDonald, Mary Spanogle and Viola Godard were selected for the purpose and the one securing the largest amount by Thanksgiving day was to be awarded a gold ring. So well did the solicitors do their work that the society concluded to get three rings and permit the winner to have first choice. The society held a festival on Thanksgiving day and at 2 o'clock of that day the solicitors made their returns as follows: Viola Godard $15.62; Mary Spanogle $12.15; Esther McDonald $12.00. The rings were received by the solicitors and are highly prized. The society is grateful for the patronage received, the net receipts of their festival amounting to $68.00

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Wholesale Poisoning.

The daily papers of last Saturday contained the following associated press dispatch from Springfield, Ohio, as follows:

"Henry Laudenslager, a seedy looking man, came into police headquarters this morning and gave himself up for murder, claiming that his conscience drove him to the act. In the last twenty-five years he claims to have poisoned five people, all of whom died.

They were as follows: Nora O'Neill, McVeytown, Pa.; Barbara Killcrease, Mapleton, Pa.; S. Murray, New Moorfield, O.; John Laudenslager, his father, and Mrs. Fox, a colored woman of this city, at the same time. He was locked up, pending an investigation."

A portion of the "seedy looking man's" story as given above may be true. From about 1867 to 1871 a family by the name of Loudenslager lived in this town in the house now owned and occupied by William Numer. The father was a cooper and cigarmaker by trade. The sons assisted the father in the former trade in a shop which stood on the lot of ground near B. F. Godard's residence. The whole family devoted themselves to the manufacture of cigars when work was slack in the cooper shop. The oldest son in this family was called Jonas and his age would correspond with that of the individual named in the dispatch. At the same time the family of John Kilcrease lived in the house now occupied by B. B. Shore on Grant street. Mr. Kilcrease had a daughter named Barbara who was almost totally blind. However, she was not poisoned by Loudenslager, or any other person, unless the act was done recently. Miss Kilcrease was employed in an institution for the blind at Philadelphia, the last information the writer had of her, and but a few years ago visited among former neighbors in Mapleton. We opine that the aforesaid "seedy looking man" is at least partly a liar.

Pennsylvania Tours to Florida.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces its series of personally-conducted tours to Florida for January 31st, February 14th and 28th, March 14th and 28th. The party will travel by special train of Pullman sleeping and dining cars, and they will go through via the Atlantic Coast Line on fast schedule. The Tourist Agent and Chaperon will conduct each tour in both directions, except that passengers on last tour will return independently by regular trains, and all the details will be carried out in that superior style for which these trips have been celebrated.

Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations and meals en route in both directions, will be sold from all principal stations on the system. They will be good only on the special trains, or on regular trains to the nearest point of connection with the special trains, and will only be accepted for the return trip on the regular returning train of that tour, except for the fifth tour returning, which will be good by regular trains. They will admit of a stay of two weeks in Florida, except in the case of the fifth tour, which has a longer return limit, tickets being good for return passage until May 30th, 1893. For information detailing the tours application should be made to Geo. W. Boyd, A. G. P. A., Philadelphia.

Railroad Improvements.

Following are the points between which additional tracks will soon be put down on the Middle Division, P. R. R.: Marysville to Cove Forge, seven miles: Port Royal to Lewistown, fifteen and a half miles; Longfellow to Granville, three miles; Mill Creek to Petersburg, ten miles; Tyrone to a point near Elizabeth Furnace, eleven miles. Eighty-five pound steel rails will be laid. Brown Bros. & Sims, of Philadelphia, have secured the contract to add about twelve feet more to the width of bridges number 8, 9, 10 and 11, all located between Shoenberger and Birmingham. Drake, Stratton & Co., New York, have been awarded the contract for extending third track between Mayes bridge and Longfellow, a distance of five miles. Sparks & Evans have a contract for the extension of Mill Creek bridge, making it to accommodate four tracks instead of three, as at present. C. N. Stark, of Greensburg, Pa., has been awarded contracts for excavation and masonry for the fourth track from the Coal siding, near Huntingdon, to Schneider's cut, a distance of four miles.

Mrs. Martha Stever.

Mrs. Martha Stever, of this place, died at the Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, Wednesday evening, November 30, 1892, at 8.15 o'clock. The sad intelligence was received at Mapleton the following morning and caused a gloom to be cast over the community. The remains were brought to Mapleton on Friday morning and Sunday afternoon were interred in Mountain View cemetery. Services, conducted by Rev. C. L. Benscoter, were held in the M. E. church at 2 o'clock, and so great was the number of those who wished to join in the paying of a last tribute to her that the church would not accommodate them.

Mrs. Stever was a daughter of the late Jacob Miller, of Hare's valley, and was born on the farm in Hare's valley April 8, 1838. She was married to Israel Stever January 2, 1866. To this union four children—three sons and one daughter—were born. The first born son, Sidney Grant, died in Mapleton June 18, 1869, and was buried at Cassville. In the spring of 1870 they went to Kansas and soon after located at Fairfield, Iowa, where Mr. Stever died November 2, 1875. The next spring Mrs. Stever returned with her three small children to Mapleton. With the exception of a year in which she lived in Porter township, she had since resided in Mapleton. She was a woman of strong constitution but near a year ago she commenced to feel symptoms of disease which she supposed was dyspepsia. Last September her ailment was so great that she summoned Dr. G. W. Simpson. Temporary relief was had but early in the present month she became worse and her physician conscientiously informed her that medicine could not help her, as there was foreign matter in her stomach or intestines. She decided to have an operation performed and Tuesday morning, November 15th, she and Dr. Simpson started to Philadelphia. Dr. King, an eminent specialist, was consulted and an operation was undertaken. It was made at Jefferson Hospital, 10th and Sansom streets, Wednesday, November 23d. Her stomach and intestines in the region of the pylorus were found to be cancerous and the cancer could not be removed without destroying the stomach. The intestine was severed below the affected part and joined to the under side of the stomach. The healing process commenced at once and she wrote hopefully and cheerfully to her children. On the day before her death diarrhoea set in and before any of her children could reach her she expired. Her daughter, Mrs. Grace Lightner, of Huntingdon, and son Albert, started early Thursday morning for Philadelphia, and knew nothing of her death until they reached the hospital. Her son Charles, employed as a brakeman on the western division of the P. R. R., arrived home Thursday morning and learned of her death after his arrival.

Mrs. Stever was a consistent Christian, a member of the M. E. church. She was devout and never stooped to an act that was mean or dishonorable. She trusted her God even when she could not trace him. She kept her own counsel and spoke evil of none. She has been the writer's nearest neighbor for the past nine years and we had abundant opportunity to know her. There was nothing selfish about her and many call her blessed because of her kind ministrations in times of sickness. Her children almost worshipped her, and well they might. Left a widow when they were young she kept them together and reared them to honorable manhood and womanhood and leaves them in very comfortable circumstances. She did not know how to be idle. Such a woman would be missed in any community and those who knew her best miss her most. She has gone to her reward. The bereaved children have the warmest sympathies of the entire community.

Winter Excursion Book of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A very valuable book for those contemplating either an extended winter trip or a short visit to the sunny South has just been issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad company. Many useful suggestions and information are contained in the little volume, which is copiously illustrated and provided with a valuable map of all the territory under consideration. Copies may be obtained at the ticket offices of the company, or upon application to Geo. W. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent, 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

THE WEATHER

Is getting cooler now, and with the changes in the season coms changes in our business. Summer goods have given their place to

Heavier Weights

and we are not behind in meeting the demands. Our shelves are crowded with a full line of Fall and Winter goods, such as

Canton Flannels,

Mixed Flannels, Woolen Goods of all kinds, heavy Cotton and Woolen Underwear, &c., &c. Also, a complete line of

Hardware,

Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, and a full and complete stock of Groceries of all kinds. It will pay you to

Give us a Call.

Respectfully Yours,

A. B. Gillam.

Examine Yocum's

SCHOOL SHOES

Before Buying.

It is the Most Complete Shoe In the Market.

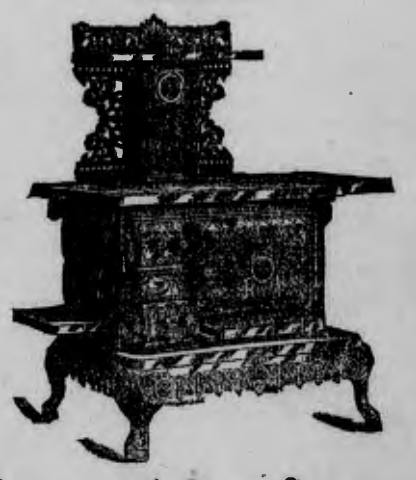
Geo W. Yocum,

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—



Stoves and Stove Repairs.

PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS,

Your Patronage Solicited.

Mapleton Depot, Pa

PENSION OFFICE REPORT.

There are 876,068 Veterans on the Rolls.

$139,035,613 Paid This Year, Leaving a $10,508,621 Deficit.

The annual report of Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Pensions, just made public, shows that there were on the pension rolls on June 30, 1892, 876,068 pensioners, an increase during the year of 199,908. There were added to the rolls during the year 222,937 new pensioners and 2477 pensioners previously dropped were restored to the pension lists. During the year 25,306 persons were dropped from the rolls.

The total amount expended for pensions during the fiscal year was $139,035,612. For the present fiscal year $144,936,000 is appropriated, and, taking the cost of the pension allowances during the first four months of this fiscal year as a basis of calculation, the Commissioner estimates that a deficency appropriation of $10,508,631 will be necessary to supplement this year's appropriation. An estimate of $165,000,000 is submitted for the next fiscal year, but Commissioner Raum says that if as many allowances of pensions shall be made during the fiscal year to come as during the fiscal year ended June 30 this amount will not be large enough. He says, however, that it is difficult to forecast pension payments so far in advance, and that as Congress will be in session, no embarrassment will arise if his successor, in the light of the actual cost of the work for the first six months of the next fiscal year, finds that a further appropriation will be needed.

Under the Dependent and Disability Pension act 920,957 claims have been filed, of which number 403,859 have been allowed. The pension payments under the law up to September 30, 1892, amounted to $76,494,443.

The commissioner, in commending this disability law, says: "This law has brought relief to a host of needy and deserving persons—many who were living upon charity, and thousands of others who were upon the verge of that condition, were relieved. Many claimants who were seriously disabled from earning a living by manual labor, and who had endured the hardships and dangers of military life, could not establish the fact that their disabilities were of service origin, and they were, therefore, unable to obtain pensions under the old laws. The 'disability bill' gave pensions to thousands of claimants of this description. From everything that I have learned in connection with the enforcement of this law, I am satisfied of its wisdom and justice. While the act of June 27, 1890, did not receive the approval of a large number of prominent soldiers, who had urged additional legislation upon Congress, the experiences which have been gained by the enforcement of the law have, I think, disarmed all opposition to it. As far as my information goes, there is but one opinion among the great majority of old soldiers now—it is, that the law has been of immeasurable service and that the good it has done has fully justified the expectations of those who enacted it."

THE United States War Department is negotiating with the Armstrong Company, England, for the acquisition of the designs for a new rapid fire gun, which is said to be twenty per cent. more rapid in action than any other gun. It is also in contemplation to secure the right to manufacture the guns in the United States.

THE National Farmers' Congress at Lincoln, Neb., adjourned to meet next year at Savanah, Ga., after passing several resolutions on National matters.

Mr. Joseph Hemmerich

An old soldier, came out of the War greatly enfeebled by **Typhoid Fever**, and after being in various hospitals the doctors discharged him as incurable with **Consumption**. He has been in poor health since, until he began to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Immediately his cough grew looser, night sweats ceased, and he regained good general health. He cordially recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla, especially to comrades in the **G.A.R.**

Hood's Pills cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Frostbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma,

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by **RADWAY'S PILLS**, so quick as **RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.**

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

A NORTHEAST storm wrought great damage to the beach at Long Branch, N. J., and the ocean driveway has been washed away for nearly a quarter of a mile.

THE official figures of the vote cast in New Jersey at the recent election follow: Democratic electors, 171,042; Republican, 156,068; Prohibition, 8131; Socialist-Labor, 1337; People's, 969. Democratic plurality, 14,974. The vote for Governor was: Werts (Dem.), 167,257; Kean (Rep.), 159,632; Kennedy (Pro.), 7750; Keim (Soc.-Labor), 1338; Bird (People's), 894. Democratic plurality, 7625.

J. ROSS FAULKNER, a young student in the University Medical College, committed suicide by swallowing poison in Bellevue Hospital, New York City. He was the son of General Lester B. Faulkner, wrecker of the Dansville (N. Y.) Bank.

LIZZIE BORDEN was indicted in Taunton, Mass., for killing her father and stepmother with a hatchet, and a third indictment was returned for a mysterious person.

JOSEPH KANE was sent to prison some time ago for the protection of his wife and children, and when released, finding his wife at the house of a neighbor he shot her through both cheeks. Mrs. Kane seized the weapon and pleaded for her life, but Kane fired the remaining five shots into her head and body. He then killed himself.

THE Allentown (N. J.) Bank robbers were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment each.

South and West.

NEAR Enterprise, Ky., Carl Burnham killed his wife by cutting her throat with a razor, and then committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

WILLIAM DALTON, a brother of the notorious bandits, shot and killed Deputy Marshal Chapman in a quarrel at Muskogee, Indian Territory. The trouble grew out of a dispute over a horse Emmet Dalton had bought from Chapman before the Coffeyville raid.

COMMODORE E. TRUE, colored, who killed Walter Waltham, another colored man in Hiawatha, Kan., was taken from the jail there by a mob of colored men and hanged to a tree twelve feet away. As soon as he had been raised from the ground twenty shots were fired into True's body.

THE plurality of Harrison over Cleveland in Ohio as officially announced is 1072; S. M. Taylor's plurality for Secretary of State is 1029. The vote of the Presidential candidates is as follows: Harrison, 405,187: Cleveland, 404,115; Bidwell, 26,012; Weaver, 14,832.

THE Nicaragua Canal Convention opened its sessions in New Orleans, La., with delegates present from every State and Territory.

THE Stone Bank, of Joliet, Ill., suspended, with liabilities of $500,000.

GOVERNOR B. R. TILLMAN and Lieutenant-Governor Eugene B. Gary were inaugurated in the hall of the House of Representatives at Columbia, S. C.

GEORGE I. MORSE, of Minneapolis, Minn., a real estate dealer and loan agent for Eastern capitalists, has confessed that he has forged his father's signature to paper aggregating $125,000, all of which has been negotiated with local banks and money loaners.

THE business portion of Gowin, Iowa, was burned. Loss, $50,000.

THE Kansas count shows the election of nine Weaver electors by majorities averaging 4387, and one Harrison elector 900 majority. Cobbell, the defeated elector, was beaten on account of a typographical error in the certifications. The entire People's Party State ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 3800 to 8600. On Congressman five Populists are elected by majorities ranging from 1500 to 6000. Jerry Simpson's majority is 1769.

THE Nicaragua Canal Convention, at New Orleans, La., adjourned sine die after passing resolutions calling on the Government to aid the enterprise.

TWO men, Magee and Carmichael, were hanged to a telegraph pole near Benton, La., by a mob. They had murdered the mother-in-law of Magee.

THE inauguration of Thomas G. Jones on his second term as Governor of Alabama took place at Montgomery. The inaugural address was devoted to financial questions, and strongly recommended an increase of taxation. Neither Kolb nor any of his supporters attempted in any way to disturb the proceedings.

THE official returns of the vote in Colorado for Presidential electors show that the total vote was 93,275, of which the Populist-Democrats received 52,982; Republicans, 38,614; Prohibitionists, 1677.

THE California Supreme Court affirmed the lower court's decision giving the whole of the Blythe estate, valued at $4,000,000, to Florence Blythe, the illegitimate daughter of the old millionaire.

IN Moore County, North Carolina, an unknown colored man went to the house of an aged white man, named McDonald, and demanded money. McDonald's two aged sisters lived with him. They screamed, and the robber shot one dead and mortally wounded the other. He then forced McDonald to surrender his money.

CHICAGO (Ill.) burglars opened and rifled seven safes in the same building in one night. One hundred extra men have been added to the police force. There is a panic on account of the continued depredations of the highwaymen, burglars and sandbaggers.

JOHN E. OSBORN, Democrat, has inaugurated himself as Governor of Wyoming in Cheyenne. He found he had a majority of 1700, so he took a carpenter and a notary to the Capitol, broke in, took the oath and issued a proclamation.

THE official count of the vote in Oklahoma was completed by the Secretary, and it shows the Legislature to be a tie politically.

Washington.

IN his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, Chief Naval Constructor Wilson shows that five old wooden vessels were stricken from the naval list, which number was smaller than the number of new vessels commissioned.

THE President has appointed John P. Elrich, of Ohio, United States Consul at Antigua, West Indies. The place has been vacant for some time, and the salary is $1500 a year.

FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL RATHBONE reports that the number of new postoffices established during the past fiscal year was 405 greater than any previous year, except 1860. Over one-fourth of these new offices went to Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina.

THE Department of State has received news from Spain that the Spanish Government will appropriate $200,000 for the erection of a building for their World's Fair exhibit, instead of $150,000, as heretofore stated.

THE funeral service over the Rev. Dr. John W. Scott was held in the East Room of the White House just five weeks from the day when the service over his daughter the wife of President Harrison, was held in the same place. The remains were taken to Washington, Penn., for interment.

SURGEON-GENERAL WYMAN, in his annual report, will favor the suspension of immigration during next year as a means for preventing the introduction of cholera into this country.

Foreign.

TWO sons of John Dougherty, a hotel keeper of Westwood, Canada, aged nine and eleven years, while skating broke through the ice on a mill pond and were drowned.

PRESIDENT CARNOT asked M. Brisson to form a new French Ministry.

THE German Minister of Commerce gave a dinner to Minister Phelps in Berlin.

THE unseating of Nathaniel George Clayton (Conservative), who was elected to represent the Hexham Division of Northumberland in the House of Commons, increases Mr. Gladstone's majority to forty.

THE wreck is announced, in the Sea of Japan, of the Japanese steel despatch boat Chisima-Kan, from France for Japan. One hundred and fifty men were lost.

"BUCK" OLSEN has been executed at Dorchester, New Brunswick. His last words on earth were "Let her go." Olsen was one of two supposed burglars who shot Policeman Steadman at a house in Dorchester.

THE London owners of the steamer Greystoke received notice that the vessel had been wrecked at the mouth of the Elbe, and that the crew of twenty-three persons had been drowned.

TWENTY children ventured on the ice at the Biederitz Pond at Sagan, Germany. The ice gave way and eight of them were drowned.

M. BRISSON abandoned the effort to form a new French Ministry, and President Carnot charged M. Perier with the task.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Estimates for Next Year $165,000,000—Production of Oleomargarine.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Mason, in his annual report, estimates that the collections of internal revenue next year will aggregate $165,000,000. Last year he estimated them at $150,000,000, and they yielded $153,800,000. The cost of collection last year was 2.83 per cent.

After two years' experience with the $10-a-pound tax on smoking opium manufactured in the United States, he comes to the conclusion that it is impracticable. Blanks have been issued in California and Montana, but no revenue has been collected.

There has been an increase in the number of distilleries operated, principally small distilleries, and the relaxation of the law with regard to these has given much trouble and facilitated frauds. The adoption by Congress of his recommendation to dispense with the regauging of spirits after rectification has effected a saving of $100,000 per annum.

The production of oleomargarine has increased from 3,700,000 pounds a month to over 4,000,000. The chief oleomargarine producing States are Illinois, which last year paid tax on this product at the rate of two cents per pound to the amount of $663,000; Kansas, $142,000; Connecticut, $106,000; Ohio, $78,000; Nebraska, $45,000, and Pennsylvania, $40,000.

The number of licensed sugar growers under the bounty law last year was 4989, of whom 727 made sugar from cane, 4240 from maple trees, and thirteen from beets and sorghum. The licenses issued for maple sugar making next year have increased to 6100. He estimates the amount of bounty that will have to be paid out next year for sugar of all kinds at $8,400,000.

THE TREASURY'S CASH.

A Net Balance of $30,328,918, a Decrease of $632,482.

There was a net increase of $586,962 in the public debt during the month of November, as shown by the statement just issued by the Treasury Department. There was an increase of $760 in the interest bearing debt, a decrease of $195,520 in the debt bearing no interest, and a decrease of $632,482 in the net cash balance in the Treasury.

The several items that go to make up the aggregate of the debt are as follows. Interest-bearing debt, $585,032,980; debt on which interest has ceased, $2,432,015; debt bearing no interest, $377,777,804; total, $965,242,799. Certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury, $598,369,656.

The net cash balance in the Treasury was $30,328,918, in addition to the $100,000,000 gold reserve fund. Of this amount $15,569,689 was on deposit in National bank depositories, a decrease of $292,725 since Oct. 31. Of the cash in the Treasury $247,598,465 was gold coin and bars, an increase of about $3,230,000; silver coin and bars, $458,496,133, an increase of $2,884,026, paper currency, $43,345,079, a decrease of $6,547,282.

The receipts and expenditures during the month were:

Receipts—Customs, $14,269,379.94; Internal revenue, $13,050,706.64; National bank deposit fund, $54,750.00; miscellaneous, $1,419,808.80. Total, $28,794,645.38.

Disbursements—Civil and miscellaneous, $7,796,814.98; war, $4,751,186.70; navy, $2,736,096.15; Indians, $559,822.47; pensions, $13,431,871.00; National Bank Fund Redemption act, $1,108,104.57; interest, $364,986.98. Total, $30,748,882.78.

In November, 1891, the receipts were $26,917,162.72 and the disbursements $27,911,002.30.

FLOODED WITH OIL.

A Phenomenal Oil Well in Ohio Drowns the Country.

One of the most phenomenal oil gushers ever struck in Ohio has been completed on the Hollister farm, in Portage Township, Hancock County. The flow of oil became so strong as to hurl the heavy drilling tools from the hole. The first hour the well flowed about two thousand barrels, or at the rate of 48,000 barrels per day. The entire surrounding country is being flooded with oil owing to the company's inability to construct sufficient tanks.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Drunken Umbrella Menders Set Fire to a Connecticut Barn.

Three men and two women were burned to death a few nights ago at Middletown, Conn., in a tobacco barn owned by John Hubbard on the old fair grounds. The victims were a party of umbrella menders seen near there before the fire. It is supposed they were drunk and set fire to a small pile of hay, the only contents of the barn. The building was totally destroyed. The fire companies were unable to reach the structure.

A JERSEY JAMES GANG.

Two Robbers Hold Up a Bank Cashier in Quiet Allentown.

Allentown, N. J., was the other afternoon the scene of a bold bank robbery, in which two desperate looking young men held up the cashier and his assistant in Jesse James style and secured $2000. The two robbers were captured after a hot chase and the money was recovered.

At 1 o'clock Cashier Hutchinson and his assistant were at work in the Farmers' National Bank, which is situated on the main street of the little city. The other clerks had gone to dinner and the cashier was busily engaged with his books. The door opened suddenly, but thinking it was one of the depositors who had entered, the cashier did not look up. The next moment he did so, however. He was surprised to hear the command, "Hands up!" When he raised his head a pair of pistols was in front of his face and the assistant soon found himself in a similar position.

"What do you want?" asked Mr. Hutchinson.

"Money," was the only reply, and being unable to do anything but comply, $2000 in greenbacks which lay on the counter was shoved out to the robbers. One of them kept the cashier and his assistant covered with his revolver; the other put the money in his pockets and then started towards the door. The other robber commanded Cashier Hutchinson and his assistant to walk backward towards the wall and then to stand there facing it. They did so, and the robber who took the money finding the coast clear walked out of the door. The other soon followed and started on a run down the street.

As soon as the bank men found that the robbers were gone they started in pursuit, firing at the robbers as they ran.

The sight of four fleeing men and the sound of pistol shots soon brought out almost the entire male population, who, armed with shotguns, pistols and clubs, started in to capture the robbers. The chase was kept up for several hundred yards, when the robbers were brought to a standstill by several men who had seen them approaching. The crowd gathered around them, and, amid many wild threats, they were secured and the money taken from them. They gave names of J. B. Morris and Frederick Smith.

Later in the day they were taken to Freehold Jail. Upon being searched a memorandum was found bearing the words "Woodstown Bank, November 30." It is supposed that they intended to pay that place in Salem County a visit.

TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

579,663 Immigrants Arrived During the Year Ending June 30 Last.

W. D. Owens, Superintendent of Immigration, says that 579,663 immigrants arrived in this country during the year ending June 30, 1892, of whom 2801 came in violation of law and were returned to their homes. Of this number 1763 were contract laborers. The vigorous prosecution of the alleged violators of the Contract Labor law and the detection and return of an unusual number of imported contract laborers during the fiscal year have served in a large degree to deter contractors in the United States from further efforts at evading this law. Sixty thousand Canadians enter the United States every spring and return to their homes in the fall, to spend their earnings in their country. Mr. Owens thinks it might be advisable to extend the fifty-cent head tax to all immigrants coming over our northern and southern borders, wages being here, on an average, forty per cent. higher than in Canada.

Immigrants arriving the past year are divided as follows: Butchers, 2728; blacksmiths, 2598; carpenters, 5201; farmers, 51,630; masons, 3709; miners, 6966; tailors, 9274; laborers, 171,483. Seventy-seven per cent. of all immigrants landing in the United States enter by the Port of New York. Last year 242,668 became residents of New York, 83,414 went to Pennsylvania, 46,012 to Illinois, 32,987 to Massachusetts, and 10,066 to Wisconsin. The 150,000 remaining were distributed througout the other States of the Union.

Germany furnished the largest number of immigrants, 119,168; Russia, 76,417; Italy, 61,631; Ireland, 51,338; Sweden, 41,845; Poland, 40,536; Hungary, 35,724, and Austria, 32,935.

HIS FOURTH TERM.

General Diaz Again Takes the Oath of Office as President of Mexico.

The fourth inauguration of General Porfirio Diaz, as President of Mexico, took place with great pomp in the Chamber of Deputies, City of Mexico. The houses were decorated and the streets were crowded. The route from the President's house to the Chamber was guarded by a double line of soldiers. In the Chamber were gathered the deputies, the diplomatic corps, members of the Public Health Association, now visiting this city, and many other conspicuous citizens and foreigners.

The constitutional oath was administered by the President of the Chamber, M. Chavero. After the ceremony President Diaz went to the palace, where he received congratulations for two hours. The highest army officers presented him with an album containing their autographs. During the ceremony of inauguration cannon were fired and bands played in the streets. All the Ministers resigned, but were immediately reinstated.

At 8 o'clock in the evening an inauguration banquet, with 400 covers, was given in the palace to the President by Senators and Deputies. The palace was magnificently decorated and illuminated. Fireworks were set off, and almost every building in the city was a blaze of light. The re-election of the President is received with demonstrations of unqualified satisfaction everywhere in the country.

MAIL TRANSPORTATION.

Figures From the Annual Report of the Second Assistant.

The annual report of J. Lowrie Bell, the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, shows that the expenditure for mail transportation for the year ending June 30, 1892, was as follows. Inland mail service, $41,035,372; foreign mail service, $806,145; total, $42,141,518.

There were 6417 railway postoffice clerks, 7122 mail messenger routes and 2549 special office routes.

The amount estimated as necessary for the mail messenger service during the year beginning July 1, 1893, is $1 275,000, which is 6.25 per cent. more than the present appropriation for that service. The rate of cost per mile traveled in the railroad service last year was 19.09 cents.

Soils of Temperate Regions.

In temperate regions of moderate warmth and moderate rainfall, we find soils produced both by the chemical and physical forces of the atmosphere. In the North we may find drift soils. In small areas peaty soils are seen. It is also possible to discern saline lands and possibly small areas of alkaline lands, when, for some region, the rainfall has been limited to less than twenty inches the year. The moisture of temperate latitudes favors the formation of clay in the soil. The soluble compounds, the salts of lime and potash, are slowly removed by the rains, and where cropped without the use of stable manures, such soils tend to become heavier and heavier, that is, more and more clayey year by year. Stable manures decompose and add humus to such soils, making them more porous and open to the air. While undecomposed manures should not be added to soils in the arid regions, they are a necessity in temperate regions, where the problem is how to secure the humos, and the salts of potash and phosphorus in the cheapest forms.—New York Independent.

A Mammoth Competition.

$6500 in prizes for the best seven stories was what *The Youth's Companion* offered: $5000 for the best Serials and $1500 for the best Folk-lore tales. No less than 2983 stories competed for these prizes. The successful stories are just announced to appear in *The Companion* during 1893.

By sending $1.75 at once you will obtain the paper FREE to Jan. and for a full year, to Jan. '94. Address THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous illness. Beecham's Pills sell well because they cure. 25 cents a box.

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Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. **SWAMP-ROOT** cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

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N Y N U—49

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JUDGE J. B. HILL, of the Superior Court, Walker county, Georgia, thinks enough of German Syrup to send us voluntarily a strong letter endorsing it. When men of rank and education thus use and recommend an article, what they say is worth the attention of the public. It is above suspicion. "I have used your German Syrup," he says, "for my Coughs and Colds on the Throat and Lungs. I can recommend it for them as a first-class medicine."—Take no substitute.

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Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain,

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Book to "Mothers" mailed FREE.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

JAY GOULD DEAD.

He Succumbs Suddenly to Consumption in New York City.

His Marvelous Rise From Poverty to Great Wealth.

JAY GOULD.

Jay Gould, the great figure in the history of Wall street, died the other morning at his home in New York City.

The cause of death was pulmonary consumption. All night long the members of Mr. Gould's family were at his bedside. Early on the previous evening it became known that his death was only a matter of hours. He had never rallied after he had a hemorrhage of the lungs on the day before Thanksgiving. He had another hemorrhage two days later, and still another on the previous Wednesday. This announcement was a surprise to all but the most intimate acquaintances of Mr. Gould. It had all along been supposed that he was suffering from nervous dyspepsia.

From an early hour in the night before his death Mr. Gould began sinking rapidly. Dr. Munn, his physician, had Dr. Janeway in consultation, but they said that nothing could be done but make Mr. Gould's last hours as comfortable as possible.

Dr. John R. Paxton, the pastor of Mr. Gould's church, was at the house in the night before his death. When the end came the members of the family who were in the house were: Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Miss Helen Gould, Mr. Howard Gould, Mr. Harold Gould and Miss Annie Gould.

Sketch of His Career.

Although the foremost financier of the century and a man whose powerful influence was perhaps more widespread than that wielded by any other one man at the present day, comparatively little is publicly known of the early history and domestic career of Jay Gould.

Jay Gould was born at Stratton Falls, Delaware County, N. Y., May 27, 1837. His father, John B. Gould, was a farmer and also kept a general store at that place. When sixteen years old young Gould was employed as a clerk in the variety store of Squire Burnhan, and devoted his leisure time to the study of bookkeeping and geometry, becoming expert in civil engineering also, having a great natural aptitude for figures.

He adopted surveying as a business, making many maps of Rensselaer and Albany Counties, afterward writing a history of the former county and peddling it, together with his maps, among the residents. With the profits from these sales and the invention of a mousetrap during idle moments while a clerk he was enabled to buy out the surveying firm by which he was employed. He subsequently became interested in a tannery at Gouldsboro, Penn., with Zadoc Pratt for a partner. Mr. Pratt sold his share to Charles M. Leupp, who died, and the concern was sold to H. D. H. Snyder.

About this time Jay Gould came to New York to reside and fell in love with the daughter of a grocer at whose house he boarded, and as his affections were reciprocated a speedy marriage followed. His first stock transaction was made about this time. His father-in-law held shares in the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, which was in bad financial condition, and the young Benedict was asked to negotiate a sale on the best terms possible. Instead of placing the stock on the market, young Gould examined the road and saw possibilities of a future for it. He therefore took the shares himself at their market value, purchased more, obtained control of the entire property and sold it to a rival company at a large profit.

Jay Gould first entered Wall street as a partner in the firm of Smith, Gould & Martin. A little later he became connected with the Erie Railroad, first as Director, then Treasurer and afterward President. It was as managing power of the Erie that Mr. Gould laid the foundation of his fortune, and his money and influence, applied with his shrewd, unerring business instinct, enabled him to extend his acquisition of railroad property to the control of the Union Pacific and its various connections, giving him an immense control of transcontinental railroad affairs.

His force and the determination with which he carried out the boldest of plans amazed even the heaviest operators in railroad matters, yet his connection with a "deal" was rarely suspected until the business had been consummated, as his transactions were usually made through others. But one case of defeat in a project is on record against him, namely, the attempt of the Erie to absorb the Albany and Susquehanna. After a long legal fight the road was leased to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, but the battle was not relinquished until victory was beyond hope.

The pet hobby of Mr. Gould was undoubtedly the Western Union Telegraph Company, and to secure its control he devoted the best energies of his life, soon placing himself in a position to dictate terms to the gigantic corporation. His control of the elevated railroads was acquired as easily and as simply as his telegraph transaction. With his immense wealth and a thorough knowledge of how effective a weapon it could be made Jay Gould had apparently but to wish to have his desire granted.

His unyielding firmness was never more strikingly illustrated than in the strike of telegraphers against the Western Union. The company lost over half a million dollars, and the stockholders became much alarmed and urged yielding, but Gould held out until the strikers were compelled to give in.

When the Missouri Pacific was sought by Mr. Gould he made an offer of $1,500,000 for the controlling interest, then owned by Commodore Garrison, and was met with an offer to sell at $2,800,000. Mr. Gould retorted that he could have had the property for $2,000,000 on the day previous, and retired. The next day he returned to accept the terms, but was told that the price was then $3,800,000 or a million more than the day previous. Mr. Gould remarked simply, "I'll take it," and he did.

It was his habit to travel frequently over every mile of his railroads and learn for himself by a tour of inspection exactly what state his property was in at all times. His private car "Convoy" was used for such trips, and the owner has often spent two or three weeks in the car, dining and sleeping aboard. His inspections were all minute to the smallest detail, and questions were asked directly of employes as to their duties and the progress of the work performed by them.

Personally Jay Gould was a man of very unimpressive appearance, and gave no evidence outwardly of his wealth. His manner was quick and nervous, and even when arriving at the Western Union Building he would dart from his cab door to the elevator with surprising swiftness. He was small in stature, slightly built, and weighed about 110 pounds. One of the most complimentary things ever said about him was: "He is only three feet high, but then two feet of it is head."

In the matter of dress Mr. Gould was, as in all his habits, very precise, yet never showy. His habits were domestic in the extreme, and he was devotedly attached to his family, being as considerate and kindly a father and husband as could be imagined. The family mode of living was always simple and unostentatious, the winter residence being at Fifth and Forty-seventh street. His personal habits were abstemious, and he neither drank nor used tobacco. He retired early and rose generally at six.

The country house of the Goulds at Irvington was always the favorite home of the financier, and is perhaps the finest in this vicinity. The conservatories are particularly fine and represent an outlay of vast sums of money. Mr. Gould was passionately fond of flowers and delighted to stroll through his immense hothouses. The library at Irvington had also many attractions for him and many hours were spent among its shelves of books by their owner, who retained his early aptitude for study throughout his entire life.

In speech he was epigrammatic and laconic, and fully realized the value of silence. He always shrank from publicity, and was modest and retiring to a great degree. It is said that his charities were larger than was generally believed, but that they were distributed with his characteristic desire to avoid publicity, and then directly to those in actual want. One notable act that became public was his telegram to the authorities at Memphis during the yellow fever epidemic to "draw on me for all the money you want."

His unruffled coolness under all circumstances, keen perception, prompt decision and action, as well as remarkable memory, were the strong natural factors that made his career successful. He had a quiet love of fun, and fully appreciated the humor of a practical joke, even if he were the butt of it, generally managing to turn the point against the jokers with ready wit.

Yachting was the principal form in which his inherent love for outdoor recreation found expression, and, as in all things, his steam yacht Atalanta was built with reference to the highest development of speed that could be attained in a vessel that would offer suitable accommodation for her owner and his guests. The yacht was used very little for cruising, but was one of the first of the fleet that forms a procession on the Hudson every day in summer, carrying their owners to and from their country seats on the river.

The family of Jay Gould consists of six children, four boys and two girls. George J. Gould, the eldest, is now about twenty-six years of age, and inherits many of the traits of his father, whom he will probably succeed in the management of the vast fortune, the care of which demands an enormous amount of tact, energy and natural shrewdness. The other sons are Edwin, who recently married a daughter of Dr. Shrady, Howard and Harold. The daughters are Miss Helen and Miss Annie.

The wife of Jay Gould died two years ago. Mrs. Gould was a Miss Miller, whose father was a successful grocer of New York.

Characteristics of Mr. Gould.

Mr. Gould could not make a speech He is said to have made only four or five speeches in his life, the longest of which was about seventy-five words. He was a great reader of the newspapers and got much quiet fun from them. He was a close observer, finding many points of interest which other people passed over. He spent nearly all his spare time in reading.

Mr. Gould's great aim was to keep his head clear by living plainly, his only indulgence being coffee, of which he was extremely fond. He scarcely knew the taste of liquor, but occasionally took a sip of wine for courtesy's sake. He was not a smoker.

Mr. Gould was in the habit of rising about 6 in summer and by 7 at latest in winter. He was never idle from the time he left his home until he returned, often not even then, as he frequently brought back reports of the operations of his corporations, which he studied deeply until bed time. He went to the theatre rarely, though he had a box at the Metropolitan Opera House.

He generally spoke without inflections or gestures. Unless he were the questioner, he did not talk even for the purpose of enlivening a dull conversation. When seated he invariably leaned far back in his chair, with one leg thrown over the other. When standing he liked to rest his hand upon something. Generally he had something in his hand, a letter, a scrap of paper or pencil, which he twirled almost incessantly, though not nervously.

It was almost impossible to interview Mr. Gould except when he had some specific object in view, as when he consented to have his strong box opened and his millions of gilt-edged securities inspected. He wished to offset the report that he was weak financially, and his object was accomplished. But at other times he was secretive and noncommunicative. When asked by the interviewer as to the report that he and Russell Sage were very large holders in Atchison, he replied quietly: "Well, we might have less."

He has been much sought by publishers without avail, one having gone so far as to offer him $50,000 and forty per cent. royalty to write a book, furnishing a stenographer free. Mr. Gould did not even reply.

Outside of his business Mr. Gould's hobbies, if he had any, were his books, his flowers and his home. His florist received $150 per month for his services and always had the table graced with rare, rich specimens from the hothouse. Mr. Gould's office was not ostentatious. He had only two rooms in the Western Union Building, in one of which his son George stayed with him. He had few intimate friends.

An Estimate of Mr. Gould's Wealth.

Probably there is nothing in which the public takes more interest when a rich man dies than to learn the size of the fortune he has left. When it is as large as the one Mr. Gould has left it is obviously difficult, says the New York Sun, to make an accurate estimate. Mr. Gould's principal holdings of securities are well known to all of his associates, and, to an extent, to other people. In the following table every item, except that of miscellaneous securities, is known to be correct. It will be seen from the table that fully one-half of his fortune is in three stocks: Western Union, Manhattan and Missouri Pacific. His estate, when inventoried, will show about as follows:

Securities.	Par Value.	Market Value.
West. Union stock..	$22,000,000	$42,140,000
Manhat. R. R. stock	10,000,000	18,000,000
Mo. Pacific stock..	12,000,000	6,000,000
Mo. Pacific bonds..	15,000,000	13,500,000
Texas Pacific bonds.	5,500,000	1,300,000
Wabash R. R. stock	10,000,000	1,100,000
Miscellaneous bonds	30,000,000	15,000,000
Cash and real estate	6,000,000	6,00,0000
Totals	$110,000,000	$75,640,000

Mr. Gould has made a deed of trust which will prevent his holding of Manhattan Railway, Western Union, and Missouri Pacific from being distributed, at least for some years to come.

He unquestionably took great pride in his management of the Western Union Telegraph and Manhattan Railway, and it was his intention, or at least his hope, to restore Missouri Pacific stock to a dividend-paying basis some time next year. One reason for his placing his holdings in these three companies in trust was to perpetrate his name and influence in connection with their management.

In 1881 Jay Gould secured his first interest in the New York elevated railroads, and a few months later it was said upon "the street" that Jay Gould's solvency was a matter of conjecture and doubt among bankers and brokers. This both incensed and grieved the millionaire, and he invited investigation into his financial standing. He summoned several gentlemen to his private office on March 13, 1882, and invited their inspection of certificates of stock bearing a face value of $53,000,000, all in his own name. "If that isn't proof enough I can produce some $20,000,000 more," said he, but the proof was ample and satisfied the gentlemen forming the committee.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE railroad traffic is enormous.

CALIFORNIA crop indications are good.

ANOTHER famine is probable in Russia.

THE Louisiana rice crop is phenomenal.

THE commercial world is full of activity.

PRICES in iron ore are steadily hardening.

MASSACHUSETTS reports a large tobacco crop.

THE apple and potato crops are both short.

CHOLERA is still raging in St. Petersburg, Russia.

THE cotton decrease is 35.8 per cent. under last year.

THE balance of trade continues largely in our favor.

WHEAT growers continue to grumble over low prices.

A FIERCE tribal war is being waged in the Samoan Islands.

MONEY is in extraordinary demand throughout the West.

A MASKED highwayman has been terrorizing a section of Chicago.

BLACK DIPHTHERIA is devasting the lumber camps north of Ottawa, Canada.

A RICH salt water vein has been struck at the depth of 954 feet at Fenceville, Ind.

THERE are now twenty-six steamers of the whaleback variety afloat on the lakes.

BERNARD SCHAFER, of St. Louis, bet $3 on Harrison, paid it and committed suicide.

THE New England catch of mackerel for the season will amount to about 48,000 barrels.

ABOUT ten thousaud young men and women attend the colleges and universities in Kansas.

THERE were in Germany during 1892 19,647 cases of cholera, of which 8576 were fatal.

THE production of rice promises to become a profitable industry in Southeastern Texas.

THE personal property of the people of Pennsylvania is estimated to be worth $600,000,000.

AN American railroad franchise is tied up in the French canal wreck on the Isthmus of Panama.

MRS. ANN DAVIS died at Schuylkill Haven, Penn., at the almshouse, the other day, aged 101 years.

THE Argentine Minister of Finance declares that it will be impossible to resume cash payments.

THE Chinese restriction act is a failure. Of nearly 200,000 Chinese in America only five have registered.

COTTON has advanced one cent per pound since the first of November and two cents since the middle of August.

EMIGRATION from the vicinity of Rome, Ga., to Texas has become a craze. The emigrants are tenants and small land owners.

THE Government is making surveys on the Navajo Indian reservation, New Mexico, preliminary to locating irrigation canals.

MISSOURI has adopted the Constitutional Amendment to enable cities to pension disabled firemen and to provide for the widows of deceased firemen.

DR. JENKINS, Health Officer of New York, states that there are reasonable doubts now whether any of the deaths at the New York Quarantine in the fall were caused by cholera.

JAMES CONSTANTINE, a hotel man at Sparta, Ky., told a colored man he would kill him Thanksgiving Day if a debt of $40 was not paid. The man failed to pay, and the hotel man, meeting him on the street, kept his word.

A BOY HANGED.

Just Before He Was Taken to the Gallows He Asked if It Would Hurt.

The execution of William Bell, the fifteen-year-old colored boy, convicted of the murder of a deputy sheriff of Bibb County, took place in the jail yard at Macon, Ga. Bell appeared to be indifferent to his fate almost up to the last moment. He said that he was going to heaven. While being pinioned he asked repeatedly if it would hurt much to be hanged. After leaving the jail the tears flowed freely down his cheeks and he trembled continually. The hanging was private, only the Sheriff, two assistants, the clergyman and the relatives of the condemned being admitted. The neck was broken.

Bell was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Wilder on May 29 last on the charge of petty larceny. On the way to the jail he drew a pistol and shot the deputy through the head.

THE receipts of the Yale-Princeton football game at Manhattan Field, New York City, were about $38,000, and the expenses approximated $9000, which leaves a net balance of $29,000 to be divided between the Yale and Princeton football associations.

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Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of Schiffmann's Asthma Cure *free* to any sufferer. Gives instant relief in worst cases, and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address.

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NYNU—49

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School Chat.

[Teachers, directors and patrons are invited to contribute to this department of the ITEM such articles or selections as will tend to the advancement of the public school cause—Editor.]

There is a whole sermon in the following which we clip from the *Altoona Tribune:*

"The art of making little children maintain perfect order is one that can be mastered, we suppose. But it is only the despot or the ignoramous who would attempt to "break the will" of a child or compel it to violate the laws of its nature, which make it a living, moving, restless, human interrogation point."

IN AN INDIANAPOLIS SCHOOL-ROOM.

Dr. J. M. Rice in the Forum.

I entered one of the rooms of the youngest children at the time of the opening exercises. The scene that I encountered was a glimpse of fairyland. I was in a room full of bright and happy children, whose eyes were directed toward the teacher, not because they were forbidden to look in any other direction, but because to them the most attractive object in the room was their teacher. She understood them, sympathized with and loved them, and did all in her power to interest and make them happy. The room itself was charming. The window-sills were filled with living plants, and living plants were scattered here and there throughout the room. The teacher's desk was literally strewn with flowers, and upon each of the children's desks flowers had been placed to welcome the little ones to school.

The book used during the reading lesswas the book of nature—the plant they had just been studying. The scene presented by the happy little children each with a flower in his hand, surrounding the teacher who was smiling upon them, was truly beautiful. For reading matter the children were called upon for sentences expressing thought concerning their flowers. The sentences were written upon the board by the teacher, and when a number of them had been written the pupils began to read them. The children were interested because they all took an active part in the lesson from the beginning to end. They were all observing, all thinking. Some of the little ones even committed the crime of laying their hands upon the teacher, and she so far forgot herself as to fondle them in return. Yet the discipline was perfect. What is perfect discipline in the class room but perfect attention? There was no noise, there were everywhere signs of life, and such signs of life as become a gathering of young children.

We are convinced that the hour has arrived when all the true friends of the common schools should give more careful thought to the whole subject of moral and religious instruction. The school books should be carefully watched and any attempts to eliminate the ethical, moral and religious sentiments from the books frowned down by an enlightened public sentiment. Schools (and school books) should be kept true to high ideals of their founders. American schools should never be allowed to become wholly secular, immoral and atheistic in their tendency—and this is just what many of the enemies of the schools seek to make them. It is true that we want nothing of a sectarian nature in our schools; but it is possible to have the principles of true morality, and of our true religion and for that matter, the great truths of Christianity, taught in the public schools. The schools have always rested upon this solid foundation and the process of eliminating the moral and the religious began only with the spread of the spirit of secularism. There is only one possible way of saving the schools from destruction. It is to retain all of the morality and religion they now possess and to strengthen them in these respects as fast as public sentiment will allow. In harmony with this sentiment we quote a resolution adopted by the National Education Association, at its recent meeting in New York: "Resolved, That, we can but meet the hostile criticisms openly made against the public schools of the country by making these school sources of the most wholesome moral influence without at all interfering with religious denominational differences."—*Skippensburg Chronicle.*

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Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks, Notions, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Blnnkets, Bed Comfortables, Shoes, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow ware, Oil Cloths and Provisions.

REMARKS.

In Dress Goods we think we can please any person. You will find Silks, Satins, Velvets, Henriettas, Cashmeres, Bedford Cords, Storm Serges, Whip Cords, Camel's Hair Novelties, and Fancy Suitings. Our display of Dress Goods is unsurpassed in Central Pa.

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We have Cloaks, Coats, Jackets, Wraps. This department is worthy the attention of any person contemplating the purchase of a Cloak, Jacket or Wrap. Our Garments are all new, the very latest styles, quality unsurpassed. fit perfect, and prices lower than the lowest. We invite you to this department and trust you will give us a call.

Notions and Hosiery.

Anything you want in Notions you can get here, no matter if it be Buttons, Thread, Elastics, Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Kid Gloves, Mittens, or what. In Hosiery, we have what you want in cashmere, wove, heavy cotton for ladies and gentlemen. In Children's Hosiery we make a great hit, as we have just the kind of Hosiery for children who go to school.

Underwear. Underwear.

We are headquarters for Underwear for ladies, gents and children in scarlet, natural wool, camel's hair and merino. In purchasing your Underwear here you can depend on getting nothing but good, honest goods at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

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Ch'l'en's " " $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
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On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m.. 3.10 and 7.15 p. m.. week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc.. 8.51 11.53, a. m., 3.38 and 7.43, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia. New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m. 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m.. Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, . A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

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EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

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